MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL.

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THE SENTINEL.

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JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN, Publishers and Proprietors.

E. D. JERMAIN.....H. H. BRIGHTMAN

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 28, 1860.

To the Public.

THE SENTINEL, having double the circulation in the city, and more than treble our any other paper here, renders it far the cheapest and most desirable medium in Milwaukee for all classes of Advertisements.

☞ For Telegraph, &c., see Fourth Page. ☜

News of the Morning.

A fire at Lane, Ill., yesterday morning, destroyed ten buildings and damaged several others. Loss $22,000; insured $10,600.

The Illinois Democratic State Committee have called a State Convention, for the 16th of January, to confer on the existing National crisis.

Senator BAKER, of Oregon, was publicly received by his friends at Springfield, Ill., yesterday. In return he made a stirring speech.

Who is for the Union?

On Monday, Mr. Morris, of Illinois, offered the following resolution for the consideration of the House of Representatives:

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That we properly estimate the immense value of our National Union to our collective and individual happiness; that we cherish a cordial, habitual and unwavering attachment to it; that we will speak of it as of the palladium of our political safety and prosperity; that we will watch its preservation with jealous anxiety; that we will discountenance whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event be abandoned, and indignantly frown upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts; that we regard it as a main pillar in the edifice of our real independence, the support of tranquility at home, our peace abroad, our safety, our prosperity, and that very liberty which we so highly prize; that we have a solemn duty in the past, nor do we see anything in the present, either in the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States, or from any existing cause, to justify us in discarding that we regard the perpetuity of more value than the temporary triumph of any party or any man; that whatever evils or abuses exist under it ought to be corrected within the Union, in a peaceful and constitutional way; that we believe it has sufficient power to redress every wrong and enforce every right growing out of its organization or pertaining to its proper functions; and that it is a patriotic duty to stand by it as our hope in peace and our defence in war.

This resolution was adopted by a vote of 115 against 44, the bulk of the Breckinridge party opposing it. This shows the animus of that party and proves what we have uniformly alleged, that it is moved by Disunion tendencies. Who could have imagined that a resolution, drawn in the very language of WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address, declaring attachment to the Union of the States, would have had 44 votes in the negative. The false teachings of the Democracy have long tended in this direction.

Afraid of Assassination.

The New York *Tribune* copies the following from the Washington correspondence of the *Herald*, and says it is substantially true:

"In every hotel and every street in this city, we hear hardly anything but denunciation of the President for his course in refusing to strengthen Major Anderson. Justice should be done to the President by a recital of the facts, and I make the assertion upon good authority, that *the President stands in fear of assassination if he attempts to increase the force at Fort Moultrie.* He has so expressed himself to a distinguished Democratic member of the Government, who I know would have denounced him in the Senate as a traitor had not the acknowledgment referred to been made, which enlisted for the President the sympathy of the Senator, and induced him to withhold his denunciation.

Is it possible that sixty brave and true men are doomed to wanton death by the base tremor of a single coward? Has it come to pass that the place of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON and JACKSON has fallen into such trembling hands? *If so*, is it not high time for an overturn?

Vexed to be Astonished.

The startling announcement that an enormous fraud had been discovered in the Interior Department of our unhappy government, following on the heels of political trouble of unprecedented nature and extent, seems to surprise nobody. Mr. GODARD BAILEY, having charge of the Indian trust fund, has coolly informed the Secretary of the Interior that he abstracted the missing amount, principally in Missouri State bonds. But the public mind is'nt shocked a bit. In fact, it would take an enormity altogether beyond the range of an ordinary imagination to shock the American people just now. They are prepared for any wickedness that can be perpetrated by the Public Funk-tionary or his *satellites*.

Mr. Lincoln's Views.

We are enabled to state in the most positive terms that Mr. LINCOLN is utterly opposed to any concession or compromise that shall yield one iota of the position occupied by the Republican party on the subject of Slavery in the Territories, and that he stands now, as he stood on May last, when he accepted the nomination for the Presidency, square upon the Chicago Platform.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

This announcement, in an authoritative form, is received with universal satisfaction by the Republicans of the country. Thus has it been shown that the choice of the Chicago Convention fell upon a good and true man, who will not desert the principles upon which he was elected because of the clamor of enemies or the timidity of friends.

"OCCASIONAL" writes to FORNEY'S *Press*, from Washington, that he has no doubt that the Disunionists propose to take possession of the Federal Capital by force of arms, and prevent the inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN. He says:

"Not ten days ago, one of the most distinguished Southern Senators coolly informed a gentleman that Mr. Lincoln would not dare to come here after the expiration of the term of Mr. Buchanan; that this city would be seized and occupied as the capital of the Southern Confederacy, and that Mr. Lincoln would be compelled to take his oath of office in Philadelphia or New York."

WANT IN ALABAMA.—The Mobile *Register*, of Dec. 13th, publishes the following extract from a letter written by a subscriber in Choctaw County:

"You Mobilians have a faint idea of the misery that will be likely to exist in the country the coming year. I can assure you from my own observation, that in less than two months from this time, eight families out of ten will actually be out of corn, and a great part of them will not have the money to buy it with. And as your merchants will not fill orders unless the cash accompanies such orders, where is it to come from?"

PRINTERS' FESTIVAL AT CHICAGO.—The Typos of Chicago are to celebrate the birthday of their Patron Saint. The festival, it is expected, will "take the shine out" of anything of the kind ever attempted. There is to be a grand ball, grand banquet, and—as the Chicago papers say—"a grand supper." Tickets for the whole affair, including carriages, have been placed at the distressingly low price of five dollars; for the ball and supper, three dollars; for the banquet alone, three dollars.

HUNGARY.—The last foreign arrival brings news of revolutionary disturbances throughout Hungary. The emblems of Austrian domination are everywhere destroyed and the Hungarian flag hoisted.—Where is KOSSUTH!

A NEW KIND OF SCARECROW.—A foreign journal notices an ingenious contrivance for keeping crows from the corn field, in operation on a neighboring farm. It is a self-acting gun, which being loaded in the morning, continues to shoot at certain intervals during the day. It is so made that it can be set to discharge itself once in ten or fifteen minutes, or half an hour, or longer, as may desired. We expect soon to hear of some ingenious Yankee getting a patent for an improvement of the new gun, so as to insure it from shooting anything but crows in the air.

A Burglar Shot and Captured—Over $15,000 Worth of Plunder Recovered.

The New Orleans papers of Saturday contain a long account of the capture of a burglar named CHARLES H. ROBINSON alias C. O GORDON, and the recovery of about $17,000 worth of stolen property. At an early hour on Saturday morning, Mr. E. H. MONTEBIO, of No. 133 Canal street, was awakened by a noise at a door in the third story of his house, opening out upon a balcony. Arising cautiously, he perceived that the shutter had been opened, and through the cloth shade distinguished the outline of a man stooping to raise the sash. He at once discharged a revolver, with which he had armed himself, and the burglar disappeared. On going out upon the balcony, drops of blood were discovered, and the wounded man was traced to an adjoining house, through which he passed into the street, where his suspicious movements attracted the attention of a policeman. The latter followed him to his residence on Cayondelet street and arrested him. On searching the house a great amount of silverware, clothing, fine dress goods, etc., was found, the proceeds of recent burglaries The value of these spoils, we have before stated, will reach $17,000. ROBINSON'S wound is in the face, just below the eye, and his recovery is considered doubtful. A confederate named MUNRO had not been captured at last accounts.

MARRIAGE OF MAYOR WOOD.—Mayor WOOD, of New York, was married on Saturday to Miss ALICE FENNER MILLS, daughter of Mr. DRAKE MILLS. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. SPRING, at the residence of the bride's father, in the Fifth avenue.

THE MASONS AND THE UNION.

An Appeal to the Masons.

Robert Morris, of Louisville, Ky., a distinguished man and a leading and influential officer of the national organization of the Masonic Fraternity in the United States, has issued an address, appealing to all good and true Masons to stand by the Union and to exert their powerful influence in favor of moderation and justice to all sections. The address is full of patriotism and eloquence, as may be inferred from the following extract:

"Brethren! you, as masons, hold the balance of power in this country. You stand between real and reckless fanaticism on the one hand, and cold, heartless demagogueism on the other. You, as a body, number a quarter million of men. And you are men—men in body, soul and intellect—men chosen out of the masses of the community, instructed in its old and undying principles—men cemented together by indissoluble ties—men who pretend to be animated by the noblest purposes that ever joined mortal beings together. In mere politics you are of all parties—in religion, of all sects—in vocations, of all honorable pursuits. Yet, in selection, you are one; in preparation only one; in adoption, enlightenment, covenant and affiliation, one, and one only. Therefore, in a great and noble purpose, you are free to act as one man. And WHAT purpose so noble is there, O ye brothers of the craft, as the salvation of the country?

Brethren of the North! you are misunderstood upon the subject of slavery. It is not the hellish evil you have been taught to believe in. Visit the South and you will see it. You have been misinformed, too, in regard to Southern people. They are kind, loving and generous to a fault. They are brave; and true to their friends, and as Masons, *God never made better.*

Brethren of the South! you are misinformed as to the general feeling of the Northern people, relative to slavery. Whatever it may be in some locality, ridden to death by demagogues, yet in the broad lands of the North and West, and even in Canada, the popular sentiment is to let the subject alone, and leave it to those who are personally interested in it. You are misinformed, too, as to the Northern people. They are studious, industrious, lovers of good order and law, liberal in a good cause, earnest in whatever they undertake, and as Masons, conservative and systematic in the highest degree.

Brethren of both sections! there is absolutely nothing between you but to love one another, and to persevere in the grand design of doing good and being happy. Let demagogues rail and lie in vain. Treat all threats of secession, of opposition to law, of raids into neighboring vineyards, of nullification, &c., with contempt and abhorrence. Disregard their statements that the American people are ripe for disunion as the father of lies. Search for sober, law-abiding men, conservative in their habits of thinking and action, and entrust to such the banner of all good Masons—UNION FIRST, UNION LAST, UNION FOREVER!"

DEATH OF REV. DR. INGRAHAM.—The Oxford (Miss.) *Intelligencer* gives the following details of the accident which recently caused the death of Dr. INGRAHAM, of Holly Springs:

"During a trip which he recently made to New York, to superintend the publication of one of his works, the family were much alarmed by suspicious persons prowling around the house in the night. Upon his return these alarms were stated to him, and he was begged to have something about the premises to defend them in case of emergency and danger. In obedience to their entreaties, on the evening of the accident he procured a pistol, and had it loaded by the gunsmith in Holly Springs. In handing the weapon to Dr. Ingraham, the gunsmith wrapped it up, but did not secure or twist the ends of the paper. From here he accompanied his daughter to the church, (as was always his custom on Saturday evenings) for the purpose of preparing it for service on the coming Sunday. On entering the vestry room of the church, he wished to lay the pistol on the table, until he should be ready to start home, and in taking it out of his pocket, he caught hold of one end of the paper which contained it. The other end being loose, the pistol dropped to the floor, and, the hammer striking with considerable force, exploded. The ball entered the right thigh, and, ranging upward, lodged, it is supposed, in the hip, and near the spinal column."

VERY RECENTLY some interesting and very perfect antiquarian remains were discovered at Island Bridge, close to the Great Southern and Western Railway, Ireland.—Some workmen employed in excavating for building purposes, came suddenly on a skeleton with a broad and commanding forehead. The bones were perfect till the admission of the atmosphere, when they partly crumbled away. By the side of the figure lay a sword—pronounced by some scientific men, who quickly visited the spot, to be of Danish workmanship, also some arrow and spear heads of ancient form. The most remarkable object found, however, consisted of a pair of scales, which lay across the breast of the figure, the weighing plates of fine bronze, and the beam ingeniously formed so as to receive into itself as the blade goes into the handle of a penknife, that portion by which the scales are held aloft. Precautions are being taken to preserve the remains for further investigation.

A MAN IN MATANZAS, (Cuba.) the proprietor of the public bull ring, advertised lately a grand fight between a bull and a bear. Anxious for exciting entertainment, the public crowded the ring at the appointed time, paying an admission fee. But when the animals were turned into the arena, Ursus showed considerable of the white feather, and only acted on the defensive, refusing to attack Taurus, but satisfying himself with boxing his ears and scratching his face, when the horned enemy attempted to gore him, and he was in such a position that he could not run out of his difficulty. This lack of pluck was detrimental to the quality of the sport promised, and the public and officials were disgusted. Forthwith the proprietor was brought before the authorities, and a heavy fine levied on him, because his bear was deficient in pluck; and thereby made him a swindler, in depreciating the quality of the entertainment which the public paid to see.

ACCIDENT.—A son of C. S. Maxson, who resided about five miles from this village, on the Fond du Lac road, was seriously injured on Saturday morning last, by the kicking of a horse. Dr. I. F. Randall was the attending physician, and informs us that both jaws were fractured. At last accounts the boy was doing well. He was about 12 years of age.—*Waupun Times.*

THE CITY.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad Trains.

	Arrive.	*Depart.*
MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO.....	11:35 A. M.	7:35 A. M.
	6:00 P. M.	1:00 P. M.
LA CROSSE & MILWAUKEE.....	12:15 P. M.	8:00 A. M.
	9:45 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI.....	11:20 A. M.	6:45 P. M.
	9:00 P. M.	1:00 P. M.
MILWAUKEE & HORICON.....	9:30 A. M.	1:45 A. M
	9:55 P. M.	1:55 P. M.
MILWAUKEE, WAY. & S. V.....	11:00 A. M.	4:30 P. M.

Mail Arrangements.

	Closes.	*Arrives.*
Eastern, Chicago & Mil., Way	12:00 M.	12:00 M.
Chicago D. P. O. Racine & Mississippi R. Rs., Kenosha, Elkhorn, &c. West.....	9:00 P.M.	4:10 P.M.
Milwaukee & Miss. R. R. West	9:00 P.M.	11:30 A.M.
Waukesha, Palmyra, Whitewater, Stoughton, Brodhead, Janesville, Monroe, Madison	11:30 A.M.	7:00 P.M.
La Crosse & Mil. R. R. Way	3:30 P.M.	12:30 P.M.
La Crosse City, Sparta, Fast Randolph, Portage City, Kilbourn City, Beaver Dam, Fox Lake, Horicon, Iron Ridge, Mayville	9:00 P.M.	5:30 A.M. 12:30 P.M.
Watertown R. R. and Mill & Barribeo Valley R. R.	3:30 P.M.	11:30 A.M.
Stage, North, to Port Washington	9:00 P.M.	9:00 P.M

DEATH OF AN OLD RESIDENT.—We are pained to learn that Mr. J. H. BUTLER, late of the firm of BUTLER & POST, died in this city, yesterday, after a protracted illness. Mr. BUTLER has resided in Milwaukee some sixteen years, and has always borne an excellent character. He was, for a long time, an active member of our Fire Department, and in every relation of life maintained a good name and did his duty. He leaves a widow and three daughters to mourn his loss.

Trade and Commerce of Milwaukee.

On the first of January we shall publish a full and accurate statement of the trade, commerce and general business of Milwaukee, for the year just closing, embracing comparative statistics of our grain trade for *fifteen years*, carefully compiled from official sources; and also an exhibit of the total exports of flour and grain from all the ports in Wisconsin during the past season of navigation. It will also be printed in pamphlet form for subscribers, and any firm taking ten copies, or more, can have their card printed on the covers of the number for which they subscribe, without additional charge. This will be a good document to circulate, and as we are desirous that the extent of the trade of our city should be known abroad, we shall furnish the pamphlet to subscribers at a very moderate cost. Orders may be left at the Counting Room of the SENTINEL office.

SMASHED.—An individual, who to say the best of it should have known better, yesterday appropriated to his own use, for a brief period, the well known wagon belonging to the Family Grocery of H. W. GEORGE & Co.—that firm at present using a cutter. Individual attached horse thereto and went his way, but retributive justice never sleeps. Horse run away, passed over Spring Street Bridge, 2:21, and came in contact with BINGHAM'S new block, smashing wagon considerably if not more, and coming very near splitting Individual on the iron rails thereabout.

The only moral Individual and we have been able to extract from the pleasing incident is this: Let other people's vehicles alone.

ENTERTAINMENT OF MR. CUSHMAN.—The largest and most desirable kind of an audience assembled last evening to hear Mr. CUSHMAN and his talented assistants, at Albany Hall. The entertainment was of the most interesting character, and all who heard it were delighted. The gentleman gave several readings or delineations—we are not sure which he calls them—that were very happy, and evinced a high order of dramatic talent. On the whole, the entertainment was chaste and successful. Mr. CUSHMAN gives another entertainment (positively the last) this evening, at the same place.

CRAVEN & BAKER'S MINSTRELS.—This excellent band of Minstrels gave a very superior entertainment last evening and their performance was well attended. There is talent of the first order in the Company; the singing was encored, the dancing ditto; and the after pieces were received with the most uproarious laughter.

They perform again to-night at the Academy. The programme will be entirely changed, and nothing that will displease the most fastidious will be presented. Let them have a good house.

MUNICIPAL COURT.—There was one case of "drunk" in the municipal Court yesterday morning. THOS. MARTIN was that unfortunate and isolated individual, and he was fined $5 and costs, and in default sent up for ten days.

JOHN HESS, arraigned for assault and battery on his wife, was reprimanded by the court and allowed to retire on payment of the costs.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE CAPT. CROSS.—The funeral of the late Capt. CROSS will take place to-day from the Congregational Church in the Fifth Ward. The procession of friends will leave the house for the church at half-past one. Rev. Mr. STARLES will preach the funeral sermon.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to be present.

THERE will be a special meeting of active, honorary and exempt members of Milwaukee Engine Co. No. 1, at their House, on Saturday evening, Dec. 29th, at 7 1 2 o'clock. Every member is requested to be present. P. VAN VECHTEN, Foreman.

THE MILWAUKEE SENTINEL is known by all the inhabitants of Dodge County, to be the leading news and commercial paper of the State. Its telegraphic reports are full and reliable, and all items of news are given its columns with fidelity. The SENTINEL is to be improved in various respects next year. For terms, &c., see prospectus.—*Dodge Co. Citizen.*

THE FREE CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT S. S. FESTIVAL will be held this afternoon at two o'clock. The School will meet at the school room, where all the parents, friends and children are invited to be present.

T. B. KEMP, Superintendent.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—Mrs. MCDONALD, residing at the corner of Frank lin and Elizabeth streets, Chicago, has disappeared, and her friends are in great consternation at the unaccountable circumstance.

FREE LOVE INSTITUTION BURNED.—Free Discussion Hall at Berlin Heights, in Erie County, Ohio, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night last. The work of an incendiary.

MUNICIPAL COURT, Dec. 27.—Thos. Martin, drunk and disorderly. Fined $5, and sent to jail 10 days.

John Hess, assault and battery. Settled on payment of costs.

CALEB WALL this morning gives notice of the last sale he expects to have for the year 1860. Read his advertisement and attend his sale.

The Skating Club.

Pursuant to invitation we yesterday visited the skating "ground"—where the ladies and gentlemen trip the light fantastic skate. The main obstacle being overcome—*i. e.* the distance, which includes several gulches and Alpine roads around sharp corners of precipices—we found a large and very happy party assembled just above the dam on the ice, which had been cleared of the snow by a man hired for that purpose. The appearance presented to an admirer of the beautiful on approaching a pond over which balmorals flash and "jockeys" shoot like truant stars, can be imagined. To see the fair creatures skimming along after the young men, one could not but come to the conclusion that it was a *chased* spectacle,—(we beg pardon for that horrible attempt at a pun.) Ice is proverbially cool, but if anything can warm it and give it a glow of enjoyment, it is a woman on skates.

Perhaps there are those who have a theory that a woman on skates of necessity must be ungraceful; that the act of "striking out" is in violation of set rules of propriety. We confess to having once entertained some such heresy ourselves, but we have got over it. The fellow who called dancing the poetry of motion, never saw a woman on skates. Gentlemen have had a monopoly of the prized delights long enough; masculine pleasure-seekers have lorded it over the ice too long; and the beauty of femininity, the grace of the drawing room and the parlor, invades the ponds and the mill-dams—Jupiter! so the world moves!

We found about a dozen ladies on skates, comfortably (we thought poetically) attired, many of them Misses of youthful appearance, and all of them as rosy as Flora and as merry as May. The couple of hundred boys and men who performed unimaginable curves, and went through long stretches of lightning-like progress—cutting, curling and mingling inextricately, but never touching each other, was an old picture, and only brought up the old pain in the legs that woke us up some years ago the morning after we skated all day. But the balmorals,—scissors! It was something new under the sun and over the ice.

We got down on the frozen plane and saw Rev. Mr. S——n moving along in the distance, with the grace and ease of one of his own periods. There was Miss C—— and Miss McC——, and they seemed not only to have mastered the whole mystery and art, but to have given it an extra charm. There were the Misses STE—— and STA——E, A——Y and K——G, Miss ALICE W——L and Miss LUCIA W——L, and each seemed to be at home on the skates. A very few minutes sufficed to convince us that we were never more in error than when we supposed a kind Providence had not intended ladies to skate.

It surprised us to see how quickly they caught the secret of standing alone and using their feet. A little backwardness the first time—a little assistance from a gentleman, and very soon they were able to go ahead. One or two were nearly proficients, and did some excellent skating. We noticed one little fellow on one skate, assisted by a crutch, who was making the most interesting headway just before we left. Skating ponds are modern blessings, or fast becoming so. We hope the next time we go out, there will be present a still larger number of ladies intent on acquiring a knowledge of the most delightful and healthy exercise in the world

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN THE WEST.—It has become a universal custom with all who desire a fashionable, superior and becoming outfit, to make their selections from the Mammoth House of SPROULE & BENNETT, No. 150 East Water street. This establishment is fast gaining a reputation of keeping none but first class goods—ready-made clothing, as well as every variety of gents' furnishing goods. Their present stock for the winter trade, as well as their prices demanded, cannot fail to please all who call. For the worth of your money in clothing, go to No. 150 East Water street. dec8k391deadlmo

THE UNION IS SAFE, and JAMES HEIR is on hand with his usual supply of unrivalled Confectionery for the holidays. Now is the time to gladden the hearts of the children with a box of these unsurpassed goodies, and at prices that defy competition—25 cts. a pound, or five pounds for $1. Manufactory and sales room on Eighth street, about ten rods south of Fourth Ward School House. dec22dtillan1

LOCAL NOTICES.

TAXES. TAXES. TAXES.

I AM PREPARED TO CONTRACT for the payment of Taxes for 1860, at a liberal discount, and ask TAX payers to call upon me.

CITY AND COUNTY ORDERS bought and sold.

SAML. I. BRIDGE,
Under Newhall House, Michigan street.
nov20k873dtf

THE CHRONICLES!

A LOCAL NOVELTY!

WILL BE PUBLISHED BY 1ST OF JANUARY, 1861.

The Chronicles of Milwaukee!

Being sketches of the early History of the town; biographical notices of its prominent citizens and merchants; Reminiscences of the "Oldest Inhabitants"; Narratives, Letters, &c.

FROM 1818 TO 1860.

With a full account of the Commercial, Manufacturing and Social improvements. Critical notices of the Bar and Clergy. A Review of the City Indebtedness, the Railroad Indebtedness, and a compendium of its present

Geographical and Commercial Advantages.

This is a book which every citizen of Milwaukee is interested in, and should be sent all over the country. It will be published in a style creditable to the city and sold only to subscribers.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

Names should be sent to the SENTINEL Office as early as possible, that the Publishers, in putting the first forms to press may know exactly how large an edition to work off. oct27

☞ DIPHTHERIC.—Many people have a prejudice against Saleratus, thinking, and with reason too, that this preparation is unhealthful, and ought to be avoided; but the best chemists and most learned physicians say, that Saleratus *free from impurities*, is not only *not unhealthful* and pronunciative of dyspepsia, but that it, in reality, promotes digestion and strengthens the digestive organs. A new process of refining this article, lately introduced, and is used only by De Land & Co., of the Fairport Chemical Works, Fairport, Monroe Co., N. Y., enables them to make a perfectly pure Saleratus, which should at once be used in every household. The pure and reliable quality of De Land & Co.'s Saleratus should make it immediately popular. It is for sale by most grocers and storekeepers, and the grocers in large towns and villages wholesale it.

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REMOVAL.
MINER & FARINS have removed their Dental Rooms to the new and elegant suite of apartments over Hassett & Chapman's new store, on East Water Street, where they will practice Dentistry in all its branches.
G. B. MINER,
R. J. FARINS.

SEND YOUR
MAGAZINES, &C.,
TO THE
SENTINEL BOOK BINDERY,
AND HAVE THEM BOUND.
☞ The Cost will be Trifling. ☜

☞ Read advertisement of LINCOLN'S Commercial College in another column.

SAML. I. BRIDGE,
Real Estate Agent,
MONEY AND INSURANCE BROKER,
Under Newhall House Michigan St.

CITY AND COUNTRY PROPERTY bought, sold and exchanged. Taxes paid. Abstracts of title furnished. Notes, Mortgages, Stocks and other Securities negotiated. Loans obtained.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE effected in the best companies at lowest rates.

CITY AND COUNTY ORDERS bought and sold.

LAND WARRANTS constantly on hand.

CAPITALISTS desiring to find profitable investments are invited to call. Letters of enquiry will have prompt attention.

my21j762d1y SAML. I. BRIDGE.

Western Union and Wisconsin State Telegraph
Office—Free Democrat Block, Milwaukee.

CONNECTIONS with all lines East. The Wisconsin State Lines run from Milwaukee to La Crosse, Fond du Lac and Waupun, on railroad routes. Also, from Milwaukee to Janesville, Madison, Watertown and Prairie du Chien. Stations at all important intermediate points.

☞ Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

my1s1265tdtf-1stp2 A. WELLER, Agent.

A NEW PRINCIPLE.

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS.—These instruments are the smallest, lightest, show least, most durable, do rust, and guaranteed to give satisfaction in every instance.

☞ Orders supplied and fitted at 205 East Water Street. J. M. ALLCOTT,
oct42163d6m Agent for Milwaukee.

ILLINOIS MONEY TAKEN AT PAR.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL TAKE ILLINOIS MONEY at 100 cents on the dollar (except those Banks which are discredited) in exchange for HARDWARE, IRON and other goods, and DEBTS DUE to us.

JOHN NAZRO & CO.
Milwaukee, Nov. 21, 1860. nov22d6f

ALLIS & McGREGOR,
LAND, LOAN & INSURANCE AGENTS,
OFFICE UNDER STATE BANK.

EDW. P. ALLIS. JOHN F. MCGREGOR.

☞ Herrick Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus is far superior to super-carbonate of soda, and may be used in the same manner, with cream tartar, and for all other purposes where soda is used. It is perfectly healthy, and requires less in quantity. Try one paper, and you will never have any other. Grocers and Druggists sell it.

At wholesale by LITTELL & BAKER, DUTCHER, SEXTON & Co., and JOHN DANIMAN & Co. my22j705

☞ A large share of the public have long needed a safe and reliable Tonic stimulant. This want is now supplied by ATWOOD'S QUININE TONIC BITTERS, which, as a sustaining stimulant, has no equal. All who have given it a trial say that for dyspepsia, languor, depression of spirits, and kindred evils, it is just what is wanted.

☞ Families wishing to be furnished daily, at their residences, with MILK from the celebrated Waukesha Dairies of James Davis, can do so by leaving orders at H. W. GEORGE & Co.'s Grocery Store, No. 91 Wisconsin street, Young's Block. dec21f

READER, have you seen Professor WOOD'S advertisement in our paper? Read it; it will interest you.

E. TOWNSEND MIX,
ARCHITECT,
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FURNISHED, and Buildings superintended on reasonable terms. Office on corner of East Water and Wisconsin streets, in Dudgeon's Block.
jan12d230tf

MARRIED:

In this city, yesterday, December 27th, by Rev. Mr. INGRAHAM, of St. James' Church, Mr. C. N. SMITH, and Miss MARY J. GALE, daughter of the late John Gale, of this city.

DIED:

On Thursday, of consumption, after a lingering illness, JONATHAN H. BUTLER, in the 37th year of his age.

Funeral will take place from his late residence on Sarah st., on Sunday, at 1 P. M.

For Sale or Rent.

Pianos to Rent!

A T H. N. HEMPSTED'S MUSIC STORE
1f249 Main Street.

Eastern Exchange For Sale.

DRAFTS, PAYABLE IN BOSTON, IN sums to suit, for sale, corner Wells and West Water street, Room No. 5, UP STAIRS.

☞ N. B.—Communications through the Post Office will receive prompt attention.

jan5d1f1816 CHAS. M. CUSHMAN.

NIAGARA HOTEL FOR SALE.

THE ABOVE WELL-KNOWN HOTEL, situated on the Plank Road, Milwaukee, on the corner of Hanover and Florida streets, is offered for sale at a great bargain, by the proprietor. The above hotel has been kept for fourteen years by the present owner, and during all the time has done a good paying business, and he now desires to sell because his age and the situation of his family induce him for attending to the duties incident thereto. The house is near all the principal Railroads leading to and from Milwaukee, is ample in accommodations for one hundred guests and contains room for fifty horses and ample yard room. The house is well furnished throughout, which furniture will be sold if desired with the house. Terms are easy. Only a portion of the purchase money required to be paid down, the balance can remain on interest for a term of years. Any information in regard to this valuable property can be had by calling upon

JOHN ROSEBUCK,
nov20k382d1w2t Proprietor.

PIG IRON FOR SALE.

150 TONS PIG IRON, FROM FRANKLIN Furnace, Clinton, Oneida Co., New York, for sale cheap.
nov21d624dtf R. OLMSTED.

FOR SALE.

A FARM OF EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES in Town of Eagle, two miles north of Eagle Center. There are three houses and one barn upon it, and well situated to be divided into three farms. Address S. PERRIGO, Jr.,
nov20k382d6mos Milwaukee.

$1,500.

ANY PERSON HAVING A PIECE OF good productive real estate in Milwaukee, which they would like to exchange for a tract of land 6 miles from the city, (being 80 acres of timber land 5 acres under cultivation, with log house, beautifully situated on the lake), and $1,500 in cash, will hear of a good opportunity by applying to

OGDEN & CLARKE,
dec7k365dtf Under the Newhall House.

TO LET.

THE STORE NO. 163 EAST WATER street. Possession given immediately. Apply to WM. BROWN, JR.
oct24k365dtf

PIANOS TO RENT.

TWO SECOND-HAND PIANOS NOW in store, to rent, or will be sold cheap.
H. N. HEMPSTED,
nov17 328 Main street.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN Fourth Ward, near Spring Street, containing ten rooms, good cellar, well, cistern, yard and barn; or would be exchanged for property in Racine. Enquire at 246 West Water street. This is a rare opportunity to board with an occupier. nov17

CITY LAND OFFICE.

VALUABLE STEAM MILL PROPERTY to be sold or to Grant & Milwaukee Railroad. I will exchange for good Farming Lands or unincumbered Real Estate in the City of Milwaukee, improved or unimproved. The Mill is doing a large business, in a wheat growing country. There is an elevator attached to said Property. The aforesaid property is entirely free from all incumbrances. The property belongs to Eastern parties is the reason why I am offering it in exchange for property. For further particulars call at my office.
dec5d3 CALEB WALL.

FOR SALE.

WATER POWER WOOLEN FACTORY, SAW MILL and TANNERY. All new and in good order, with dwelling houses and 46 acres of land, being the lower mills at Baraboo, County Seat of Sauk county, Wis. It has a first class factory power and is a large property. It came to me cheap in the wreck of the Sauk County Bank, and I must and will sell cheap and on good terms of payment.
W. P. FLANDERS,
Milwaukee, April 15, 1860. apr23d401

Daguerrean Artists.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS!!

W. H. SHERMAN, ARTIST,
HAS REMOVED TO NO. 16 WISCONSIN STREET, (2d floor, up stairs,) Cogswell's Block. He has a new suite of Rooms built expressly for the business, with the best facilities for light, and is confident he will be considered by those in want of fine pictures, as one of the best Artists in the West. He confidently hopes to be able to please those who may favor him with their orders. All are invited to call and judge of his advantages for themselves.

A complete assortment of Cases and Frames of every description on hand.
mar2d 6dly

BAYLEY & PATTERSON

DESIRE TO CALL THE ATTENTION of the public to their new Photograph, Ambrotype, Daguerreotype, Stereotype, Melainotype, and Photographic Gallery, No. 207½ East Water st., a few doors north of Juneau Bank, at the Gallery formerly occupied by Mr. E. W. Fowler.

With our facilities for producing superior pictures and our desire to please, we hope to merit the patronage of all. Visits will always be acceptable, whether persons wish pictures or not. B. & P.

I thank the public for past favors, and recommend my successors as gentlemen who will do all in their power to please.
mar12d6dtf1stsun E. W. FOWLER

UMBRELLAS.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF EXTRA large sizes, just received. Every variety of silk, gingham, cotton and linen spaces umbrellas, at unusually low rates.
H. N. HEMPSTED
nov16 328 Main street.

To-Day's Advertisements.

$100 REWARD!

THE ABOVE REWARD WILL BE paid by the Forest Home Cemetery Committee for information sufficient to arrest and convict the villain, who on Saturday, the 22d of December, cut down and carried away an Evergreen Fir from a lot in Forest Home Cemetery. dec26k409d1w

POLAR BEAR!

Saturday, Dec. 29th, 1860,
HARMONY MUSIC,
At the Great Polar Bear!!
BEST'S HALL, MARKET SQUARE,
BY PROFESSOR BACH'S BAND.

A Mess of Pottage and the Best of Sausage Free!

WILL BE SERVED TO MY CUSTOMERS from 8 o'clock P. M. to 10 P. M.

The Musical Entertainment commences at 8 o'clock P. M.

Beer five cents a glass during the Concert. On every other day and evening, three cents a glass only. To prevent any errors, gentlemen are politely requested to pay on delivery.

My American friends will find the Great Polar Bear Saloon and its Musical and Lunenical Entertainments to be the attraction of the day.

All are respectfully invited.
dec22k381d1t HENRY KROEGER, Spiritualist.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

AUCTION SALE.—THE LAST ONE I expect to have in the year 1860.

ON SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 29TH, at 10 o'clock, I will sell a great variety of articles:
2 silver plated Tea sets, 6 pieces to each set.
6 do do Castors.
6 sets silver plated Tea Spoons.
6 do do Dessert Spoons.
6 do do Table Spoons.
8000 Strings of Beads.
46 bxs unstamped Havana Segars, very old.
40 Gentlemen's Coats.
10 bxs Chewing Gum.
2 bxs Black Tea, with sundry other articles.
dec22 CALEB WALL, City Auctioneer.

Piano Music for Winter Evenings.

THE HOME CIRCLE, AN ELEGANT volume of 200 pages, contains 25 Marches and Quicksteps, 17 Waltzes, 8 Polkas, 6 Schottisches, 4 Redowas, 4 Mazurkas, 3 Varsovianas, 1 Polka, 4 Galopades, 14 Cotillions and Quadrilles, and 4 Dances, Hornpipes, &c., arranged for the Piano Forte, the cheapest and best collection ever issued, an indispensible accompaniment to every Piano. Price, plain, $1.50; cloth, $2; on receipt of which it will be sent, postpaid. Published by DITSON & CO., Boston. For sale by H. N. Hempsted. dec29

EXTRA NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on and after this date, I caution all persons from trusting or harboring my wife, Minnie B. Altman, on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting, as steps are being taken to grant me a divorce. dec27d401t MORRIS ALTMAN.

ALL SNOWED UP

ALL SNOWED UP!

ALL SNOWED UP!

on

ALL ROUND THE STOVE!

AT

The Pedlars' and Pilgrims' Rest,

The Pedlars' and Pilgrims' Rest

The Pedlars' and Pilgrims' Rest,

A NEW YEAR'S STORY,

APPEARS ON THE

3d JANUARY, 1861.

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, ON THE above date, will be made public the above alleged, slanderous and malicious charge, of which almost every one is anxious to hear or know something.

Be it known, therefore, that John Ross Dix, Esq., has written a most remarkable New Years story—remarkable alike for its intensely amusing and thrilling narrative, genius and power, which cannot fail to carry with it delight and amusement into the household of every family in the land. Seldom, if ever, has a story been published more suited for universal perusal at the commencement of a new year. The records of the wonderful tales told by the pilgrims and pedlars who were all snowed up on the memorable occasion referred to, are all happily depicted, and will appear in the style of most genial, attractive,

THE SENTINEL.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY

RUFUS KING, EDITOR.

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 28, 1860.

The Salvation of Our Country.

In the reviving confidence in the financial and commercial body politic, we think that we can read that the infamous work of Treason is beginning to be better understood; we think we can read in it a growing confidence among many who have hitherto been trembling, that even the treason of JAMES BUCHANAN may be brought to naught, and that the incoming Administration will be the power to do it—doing it according to the Constitution and laws by which it has been elected—do it in the spirit of justice and conciliation, in the spirit of members of one great family for the mutual benefit of all of which the Constitution was made, but do it at the same time in the spirit of firmness.—The fact is that the bare-faced Treason of the leaders of Southern secession and their abettors in the Cabinet, is daily forcing itself more and more upon the country in all the glaring colors of its utter ruthlessness and want of provocation, and in the same proportion as this process is going on are the integrity and fidelity of the Republican party to the Union and every section thereof, standing out in clear light.

The *crime*—the deep and damning *crime*—of South Carolina is daily more and more revealing itself through the act of South Carolina herself, in its true nature of State *crime* against Federal law. State sovereignty, by her action, swells into such a magnitude of enormity, as to burst itself plainly and palpably before the eyes of all men, into nothing but unmitigated and unwarranted State *treason*. This being so, we think we have the cheering encouragement that an entire revulsion of feeling is at hand. We believe that treason has overleaped itself, and is preparing for itself an universal condemnation from the aroused patriotism of the country, although fifty JAMES BUCHANANS sit traitors in the Executive Chair of the United States. The States in which the cry of Secession has been raised so loud may just now, if they will but open their eyes, learn some wholesome lessons. The mob law, the riot, and the general ruin, which they have been told by their leaders would surely follow in the North, the raising of the cry of Secession, has not followed.

Order is here and will remain here, and although, perhaps, a few more are cut of employment than is generally the case at this season of the year, the starvation which secession teachers have pictured, has not yet come to pass. If the people of the South have been deceived in these particulars, may they not have been in the character and aims of that Administration which is coming into power. Would it not be as well for them to pause and inquire into this before rushing madly into that actual treason which has already been so ruinous to South Carolina, and even the semblance of which has already put such a blight upon their own prosperity.

This treason of the year 1860 is the severest shock that this Government has yet sustained to test its strength, and if it survive it, after that may come the deluge, and there need be no fear but an ark of safety will ever be found riding on the waters. We believe it will survive it. Democracy and secession have well nigh done their worst to destroy the Union, few are the days for either under JAMES BUCHANAN to work more evil; and then comes a new rule to repair their damage. The only hope of the country is in that rule, and the hope is not built on a weak foundation. The Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN is passing away to be consigned to a fame of infamy, that of ABRAHAM LINCOLN is coming to save the Union in all the integrity of its founders. This is the cheering word we have to say this morning.

Congress—No Business this Week.

It is thought Congress will do no business this week, in consequence of there being no quorum. We are afraid the members do not properly appreciate secession.

RHODE ISLAND AND THE PERSONAL LIBERTY BILLS.—It having been intimated that Governor SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, had declared his unwillingness to favor the repeal of the Personal Liberty Bill of that State under a threat, that gentleman telegraphs to a friend in Philadelphia, as follows:

"The Governor of Rhode Island goes heart and hand for the repeal of the so called Personal Liberty Bills of his State, though they are unconstitutional only in spirit. The Legislature, which meets in January, will, without hesitation, repeal them, not from fear and cowardice, but from a brave determination, in face of threats and sneers, to live up to the Constitution and all its guaranties, the better to testify their love for the Union, and the firmer to exact allegiance to it from all others.

WILLIAM SPRAGUE."

GEN. HARNEY—MONTGOMERY—JUDGE WILLIAMS.—The Leavenworth (KANSAS) correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times* says: 'General HARNEY's body-guard, the last of the forces sent against MONTGOMERY, arrived here this evening. General HARNEY says *'it was the d—dest farce he was ever engaged in.'* Our citizens all laugh at the excitement raised throughout the country, and the part the General Government has acted, based upon the report of Judge WILLIAMS—who was formerly a circus clown—during one of his customary drunken carousals!"

LUMINOUS PATRIOTISM.—The most luminous instance of cheap patriotism yet given, is that of the West Point Cadets from South Carolina, who gave up all the advantages of the brilliant education and hopes of a military career which were offered them at that school to go home and offer their services to their native State in the hour of trial. It happens, however, that the position of these young gentlemen in their class was such that they were sure of an involuntary dismissal at the January examination.

TELEGRAPH LACONICS.—The New York *Eve. Post* says that the following despatches are reported to have passed over the wires between that city and Charleston:

Charleston merchant to a profane correspondent in New York:

"Send me fifty barrels of flour.—GEORGE."

Answer of profane merchant:

"Eat your cotton, d——n you!"—HARRY.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. J. M. SHERMAN, of Burlington, came near losing his life last week by the kick of a horse. His face and jaw is badly injured; some of his teeth broken, and others driven out of place. He was in his stable taking care of the horse, but has no knowledge of how it occurred. He was found by some of his workmen lying on his face senseless. Under the care of Dr. SNYDER he bids fair to recover.

HANDSOME.—The following generous order has been issued to all operators in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa, under the direction of the Illinois and Mississippi Telegraph Company:

"Messages to and from Jno. EVANS, F. N. BLAKE, S. C. Pomeroy, and W. F. M. ARNY, relative to the business of the Kansas Relief Committee, may be sent free of charge till further orders."

THE PAPAL GOVERNMENT A DEFAULTER.—The Papal Government has been publicly posted as a defaulter in the Paris Bourse by the Messrs. ROTHSCHILDS, on account of its not paying the dividends on the Roman loan. The excuse is that the Territories on which the taxes are raised are in the hands of VICTOR EMANUEL.

Flax Cotton.

(For the Sentinel.)

MR. EDITOR:—The vaunted boast that "Cotton is King," that all considerations of personal freedom must become subservient to that interest, and that even the fairest government in the world must be destroyed, or yield to the imperial will, has induced some examination into the possibility of throwing off the yoke by the substitution of some fibrous material, the growth of a temperate climate—the product of free labor—and equally well adapted to the production of fabrics which shall meet the wants of the million.

Some investigations in this behalf seem to indicate flax as the desired article, and to point to the probability that, even if the self-imposed monarch cannot be "pushed from his stool," the royal prerogation can, at least, be seriously abridged.

To accomplish this object, some radical changes should be made in the present manner of preparing flax fibre. The great desideratum is some cheap and efficient mode of reducing the filaments to the form, and to a degree of tenuity approximating to that which is observable in raw cotton.

The first step in the right direction was the method of CRAUSEN, adopted, or perhaps I should say proposed, six or eight years ago. It was designed to dispense with the old modes of rotting, scutching, &c., and to produce, instead of the equable and parallel arrangement of long filaments peculiar to dressed flax, substantially a "flax cotton."

The flax, with no previous preparation except drying, was first saturated with dilute acid, and then placed in a solution of some alkaline carbonates. By the union of the alkali with the acid contained within the straw, an effervescence was produced, which burst the fibers assunder, separating them from the woody and useless portions. This method, at once ingenious and simple, was, I think, sufficiently successful in its results, but either from the expense of the material employed, or because these chemical agents were injurious to the fiber, it was abandoned.

LYMAN'S patented process, while it is not objectionable in these respects, gives promise of decided superiority in other points. I send you the enclosed sample of flax cotton, presented to me a few weeks since by a gentleman who has been conducting some experiments by this method.

The dry flax straw, being placed in a kind of gun, (in this instance twenty-four feet long, and of a proportionate diameter,) connected with a boiler, and closed at the muzzle, is subjected for three or four minutes to the action of steam, at a pressure of about 160 pounds to the inch. On opening the muzzle by the proper valvular arrangement, the flax is projected from the gun, and the instant expansion of the steam contained in the interior of the straw, disintegrates and reduces it to fine filaments of delicate, silken, fiber. The "shives" are detached, and the mass being dried, is passed through a picker of simple construction which completely separates the fiber. A subsequent steeping in hot water is requisite to remove some gummy matters, then by carding it is further reduced to short staple, and takes the form of the enclosed. I may mention that this sample was so treated, and that its approximate whiteness is not attributable to any specific bleaching process.

Careful estimates show that, on a large scale, flax can be produced in this form, material included, at a cost of not far from eight dollars per hundred pounds. It will be seen that, by this mode of treatment, the short filaments of unequal length, the tow and the waste which are worked out by the common mode of dressing and regarded as inferior or useless, are converted into flax cotton, and thus all the fibre is utilized.

Experiments are being made with a view to determine if this can be worked as ordinary cotton by the usual machinery for drawing, roving and spinning. It may transpire that some modifications will be required or it may be advantageous to mix the flax with certain proportions of cotton.

American ingenuity properly directed can accomplish wonders, and difficulties apparently insurmountable can be overcome by it. Once let the attention of the thousands of inventive minds be directed *to what is wanted*, and the result is sure to be the coveted desideratum.

Without indulging, therefore, in any extravagant anticipations, is there not truly a hope of realizing something from flax cotton?

The vast prairies of the West could turn out millions of tons of flax annually, and experience would develop new and more successful modes of culture. Some modification of the reaper and mower would be devised for cutting close to the ground, thus superseding the old fashioned *back-breaking* practice of pulling—a desirable result, certainly, in these times of dubious dorsal rigidity.

By the establishment of 'plowing' apparatus and machinery, at convenient localities, the grower would be enabled to realize remunerative prices for his flax crop, without being involved in the processes of rotting, scutching, hackling, &c.

Flax-seed is chiefly valuable for its oil, and for that purpose is often a profitable crop. But what if this seed were produced by millions of bushels, greatly exceeding the amount required for the ordinary consumption in the manufacture of oil? Well, in that event, new channels of utility must be sought out, new necessities created, and recourse must again be had to our inventive friends.

The vulcanization of India Rubber, adapting this curious gum to an almost infinite variety of uses, was a grand discovery.—Some experiments in the vulcanization of Linseed Oil already point to equally valuable results in the production of an artificial Indian Rubber, adapted to the same range of practical utility.

If the success of the experiments now in progress, for the manufacture of Flax Cotton, shall meet the expectations of those concerned, we are safe in predicting that a new and remunerative field of labor will be opened to the farmers of the West.

WHO KNOWS?

Walworth Co., Dec. 25, 1860.

Martin Van Buren's Opinion of Mr. Lincoln.

The New York correspondent of the Portland *Advertiser* writes:

"At a private dinner party in this city recently, Ex-President Van Buren related a personal reminiscence of Mr. Lincoln, which affords additional testimony of a high character to the already well-known ability of the President elect. In Mr. Van Buren's Presidential tour West, during his term of office, a committee was appointed to receive and entertain him while he staid at Springfield. Mr. Lincoln, who was then merely a local lawyer, and of course, not prominently known beyond his little sphere of action, was a member of this committee. While in the presence of the President they engaged in conversation, and the latter was so much pleased with it that he invited Mr. Lincoln to spend the following evening with him, which he accordingly did. They passed a very agreeable season together, and Mr. Van Buren said he was forcibly struck by the intelligence and high-toned sentiments of the man, his rare and pleasing conversational powers, and that he often wondered, when he afterwards mentally reviewed his Western tour, what had become of this man whom he remembered as one of the most remarkable he ever met.

For years he heard no more from him, but frequently recalled to his mind the marked ability which he then displayed, which ever haunted him as one of the most interesting incidents he met with in the West; and he had been forced to conclude that talent neglected, the insatiate levelling made by the gigantic strides of Western progress, misfortune, or an untimely death, had blasted the bright future which such talents betokened.

The question he had so often asked himself he had never, till within a few years, been answered; but during the time he had occasionally heard of the obscure Western lawyer who made so favorable and lasting an impression upon him, and always as displaying the same commanding ability and fine judgment for which he had found him remarkable years ago; and now, within a very short time, he had ascertained what had become of that man—he had been raised to the highest office in the gift of the people, and was endowed with talents to adorn the station."

PRAYER-MEETING IN A STORM.

[SEE PRESIDENT BUCHANAN'S LAST PROCLAMATION.]

A gale came up from the sou'-sou'-west;
'Twas fierce November weather:
But the ship had felt such a storm before,
And her planks still held together.
And thus, though the howling tempest showed
No signs of dismission,
The passengers said: "We'll trust our ship,
The staunch old Constitution!"

The captain stood on the quarter-deck—
"The seas," he said, "they batter us:
'Twas my watch below in the former gale—
I doubt if we'll weather Hatteras.
The wind on the one side blows me off,
The current sets me shoreward:
I'll just lay-to between them both,
And seem to be going forward."

"Breakers ahead!" cried the watch on the bow,
"Hard up!" was the first mate's order;
"She feels the ground-swell," the passengers cried,
"And the seas already board her!"
The foremast split in the quarry gust:
In the hold the ballast shifted;
And an old tar said: "If Jackson steered
We shouldn't thus have drifted!"

But the captain cried: "Let go your helm!"
And then he called to the boatswain:
"Pipe all hands to the quarter-deck,
And we'll save her by Devotion!"
The crew was mustered from stem to stern,
The old tars cursed together,
To see the good ship helpless roll
At the sport of wave and weather.

The tattered sails are all a-back,
Yards crack, and masts are started;
And the captain weeps and says his prayers,
Till the hull be hand-ships parted:
But God is on the steersman's side—
The crew are in revolution:
The wave that washes the captain off
Will save the Constitution!

EAYARD TAYLOR.

Inaugural of Gov. Pickens.

The following extracts from the Inaugural Address of Gov. PICKENS, of South Carolina, which was delivered before the Legislature of that State on Monday last, contain all the points of the speech.

After alluding to the history of the Federal Union up to the last Presidential election, which he characterized as "the great overt act of the people in the Northern States a. the ballot box, in the exercise of their sovereign power at the polls, from which there is no higher appeal recognized under our system of government in its ordinary and habitual operations," the Governor said:

"We have now no alternative left but to interpose our sovereign power as an independent State to protect the rights and ancient privileges of the people of South Carolina. This State was one of the original parties to the Federal compact of union. We agreed to it, as a State, under peculiar circumstances, when we were surrounded with great external pressure, for purposes of national protection, and to advance the interests and general welfare of all the States equally and alike. And when it ceases to do this, it is no longer a perpetual Union. It would be an absurdity to suppose it was a perpetual Union for our ruin.

I think I am not assuming too much when I say that our interests will lead her to open her ports free to the tonnage and trade of all nations, reserving to herself the right to discriminate only against those who may be our public enemies. She has fine harbors accessible to foreign commerce, and she is in the centre of those extensive agricultural productions that enter so largely into the foreign trade and commerce of the world, and form the bases of those comforts in food and clothing so essential to the artisan and mechanic laborers in the higher latitudes, and which are so essential to the prosperity and success of manufacturing capital in the North and in Europe. I therefore may safely say it is for the benefit of all who may be interested in commerce, in manufactories, and in the comforts of artisan and mechanic labor everywhere to make such speedy and peaceful arrangements with us as may advance the interest and happiness of all concerned.

There is one thing certain, and I think it due to the country to say in advance, that South Carolina is resolved to assert her separate independence, and, as she acceded separately to the compact of Union, so she will most assuredly secede separately and alone, be the consequences what they may. And I think it right to say, with no unkind feeling whatever, that on this point there can be no compromise, let it come from where it may. The issues are too great and too momentous to admit of any counsel that looks to anything but direct and straightforward independence. In the present emergency the firmest and most decided measures are the safest and wisest.

To our sister States, who are identified with us in interest and feeling, we will cordially and kindly look for co-operation and for a future union; but it must be after we have asserted and resumed our original rights and power of sovereignty and independence. We can then form a Government with them having a common interest with people of homogenous feelings, united together by all the ties that can bind States in one common destiny. From the position we may occupy towards the Northern States, as well as from our own internal structure of society, the Government may, from necessity, become strongly military in its organization.

The Secret of the Southern Madness—A Strong Article from the London Times.

From the London Times, December 5.

When, with difficulty, and against the grain, we endeavor to understand the present crisis in the Union, the thing that strikes us is that nothing whatever has occurred thus far except that the Southern States have not carried the Presidential election. There is no reason why Mr. Lincoln, were he of ever such strong opinions and ever so strong a party, should not follow the example of all his predecessors, and set about winning the faction of all sides by a quiet and conservative administration. We look in vain through all the letters and leading articles before us for a hint at any one dangerous or offensive step that he would take if he could, or could take if he would. There is simply a great disappointment, and an exasperating sense of defeat. In South Carolina, Alabama and Georgia an appeal is to be made to the last powers vested in the State Constitution, with a view to disunion, on no ground whatever, that can be discovered, except that they do not like Mr. Lincoln. He has committed himself to declarations against slavery, and it is assumed that he will do all he can to prevent the extension of slavery to new States, and to maintain the existing freedom to slaves found in free States, but even this assumption, whatever its political value, waits for proof.

To all our political notions there is no more reason for the violences reported from the Southern States than there would be for the electors of Southwark refusing to pay assessed taxes because Lord Palmerston had declared against the ballot. The writers and orators from South Carolina and her confederates, threaten vengeance and destruction. They threaten to seize the property of Northerners, their bales or their portmanteaus, in retaliation for the emancipation or the escape of fugitive slaves in the Free States. They have taken down all the Federal flags, except where they happen to be protected by Federal guns. They have voted immense sums for arms, though it appears there is no lack of arms, though there is of money. They demand a Southern confederation that shall do what it pleases with his own, and which would certainly go to war with the Northern States on their first refusal to deliver up a runaway. It is scarcely possible to conceive, without reading the papers themselves, the greatness of the indignation or the smallness of the ground. There is no reason why Mr. Lincoln should not prove as harmless a mouse as ever nibbled his way into good quarters; but the fiery spirits of the South are frantic with rage and fevered with apprehension. The mere whiff of the ball has knocked them down, and they are screaming with rage and terror without a hurt or a scratch.

This has to be accounted for. Were the the language of these men at all reasonable, or even decent, we should be disposed to explain it thus: They are on a volcano. We know not how many millions of strong men are living among them, round their houses, and under their very roofs, not in misery or in more degradation than is almost inseparable from labor, but with more work than they like, and obliged to do it. These slaves are ignorant and excitable. They hear, and the language of their masters is likely enough to foster the delusion, that a great slave emancipist has been elected President, and now, if ever, is the time to attempt self-deliverance.

On the other hand, their masters are by position despots, and accustomed to strong measures, in word and deed. If it be the fact that the Southern States are threatened with a servile war—the most horrible thing can happen to any nation—then the Southern States are justified in taking any steps they may think necessary against a real danger. *But, strange to say, not a word is said about any such real danger.* The slaves, we are told, are not excited, they are not conspiring, they are not armed, they are not in a condition to free themselves, nor do they seem to have any feelings on the subject beyond those which are natural to all men compelled to work hard for their bread.

There is no prospect of a rising. If there were, the whole Union would join to put it down, and we venture to say that in a fortnight the last negro found in arms would have been hung upon the nearest tree. On the distant horizon, indeed, there loom certain difficulties, arising from the increase of the slave population in the old slave States and the consequent necessity of more room for them; but these difficulties are very remote; they are not aggravated or brought near by the election of Mr. Lincoln, they may be met by a suitable policy; *they will not be removed, or mitigated, or deferred by disunion*, and they afford no excuse for any attempt in that direction.

Auction Sales.

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

Great and Extensive Sale of Books

STATIONERY, ENCYCLOPÆDIAS,

And Scientific, Mechanical and Agricultural Works,

TO TAKE PLACE AT THE STORE ROOM, NO. 163 EAST WATER STREET, next to Leonard's Grocery Store,

THIS EVENING!

At 7 o'clock, and every evening, until the entire stock is sold. This is one of the largest collections of VALUABLE BOOKS ever offered at auction in the city, comprising Annuals and elegantly illustrated Gift and Fine Art Books, suitable for Holiday Presents. Also, Cap, Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes, Gold Pens, &c. The Books are new and warranted perfect, and will be sold without reserve. Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine them during the day. CALEB WALL.

WHEREAS, THE MANITOWOC AND Mississippi Railroad Company, a Corporation duly constituted by the laws of the State of Wisconsin, has executed to the subscribers, on the first day of October, in the year A. D. 1860, a mortgage deed, conveying all the property, from the northern termination in the village of Manitowoc, to the Fox river, at the village of Menasha, in the county of Winnebago, being forty-two miles in length, as is constructed and to be constructed, together with all and singular the roadway and land procured or acquired, or to be procured or acquired, for the right of way within the limits aforesaid, together with all bridges, fences, privileges, rights, franchises, and real estate now held or hereafter acquired, or connected with the line of said road, or which would be then after owned or acquired by the said company, within the limits aforesaid, and all tolls, income, and profits to be had from the same, and all lands which were or should be used and occupied for depots or stations, or which should be thereafter procured, erected, and built upon, for the use of said road, and all depot houses, engine houses, machine shops, car houses, and machinery owned or thereafter acquired by the said company, for the purpose of repairing, renewing, or supplying the rolling stock of said railroad, with all its rights, privileges, and profits appertaining thereto, in order to pay off all the property, rents or purchase money of said railroad, with all liens, claims, and all its rights, privileges and franchises thereunto belonging to the trustees, in the said deed mentioned, to be held by them in trust for and as a security to the bondholders of said company, for the payment of the debts of the company, secured by said mortgage deed, and the interest thereon as it should become due.

And whereas, by said mortgage deed it is provided that if default should occur in the payment of or refuse to pay the principal sum, or any part thereof, or any of the interest on any of the bonds of said company, secured by said mortgage deed at any time when the same shall become due, and payable according to the tenor of said bonds, when demanded, then, at the request of not less than a majority in amount of such bonds, failure, neglect or refusal in case such principal or interest shall remain unpaid, the trustees aforesaid, or such of them as should refuse to act, or be incapable to act, or be removed from office, or to die, should enter into and upon all and singular the premises and property, rights and franchises, of said party thereof.

And whereas, default has become due on the first day of October, last, upon all the bonds issued by said company secured by the mortgage deed aforesaid, amounting in all to the sum of two hundred and fifteen dollars, was not paid by said Company, of which non-payment more than one-half of said bondholders have given the notice required and sufficient written notice, in full compliance with the conditions of said mortgage, and have requested them to proceed to sell said property in order to pay the amount due them on said bonds.

Notice, therefore, is hereby given, that in pursuance of the authority in us vested by the said mortgage deed, we will expose for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, or for the said outstanding bonds, or any of them, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the city of New York, on the 30th day of March, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., of that day, or adjourned from time to time, as the said Mississippi Railroad Company, together with the privileges, rights, franchises, personal property and real estate, and the tolls, rents, profits, and all the rights, privileges and profits appertaining thereto, in order to pay off the indebtedness of said company, to said bondholders, and the expenses of this sale.

New York, August 25, 1860.

J. CRAGG, JAMES HORNER, } Trustees.

nov29d3t2w1d

Hats, Caps and Furs.

SOMETHING NEW!

READ IT!!

ONE PRICE AND NO ABATEMENT. I will hereafter offer my entire Stock of

HATS, CAPS,

—AND—

STRAW GOODS,

—OF THE—

Latest Styles

AND BEST QUALITIES,

—AT—

UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES

I will do a one price business or none at all. It is not right that those who will not bother for Goods should pay more than those who do. A GENTLEMAN should not pay more for goods than any one else.

I have marked my Goods to

Sell from 20 to 33 per cent Less

THAN USUAL RETAIL PRICES,

And will sell to all alike.

The best fashionable

SILK AND CASSIMERE HATS,

—ALSO—

EVERY STYLE OF CAP MADE TO ORDER

And Warranted to Suit Same Side.

J. A. BENEDICT & CO.

Remember the Place: 162 East Water street, Sign of the White Bear. sep11d30t2y

HATS, CAPS, FURS,

Buckskin Gloves and Mittens.

A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT of the above mentioned goods, cheaper, for CASH, than can be purchased of any other house in the West. Call and see.

W. D. BACON,

152 East Water st., opposite Bradford Bros.

nov24d2w1dly

Drugs and Medicines.

10 TONS PUTTY "BLADDERS."
3 TONS RED LEAD, ENG.
1 TON LITHARGE.
20 CASKS ROCHELLE OCHRE.
2 CASKS ENG. ROSE PINK.
5 CASKS PRUSSIAN BLUE.

5 CASES ULTRAMARINE BLUE,
50 BBLS ASSORTED LAMP BLACK,
75 BBLS ENGLISH WHITING,
50 BBLS WHITE CHALK,
25 BBLS VEN. RED, ENGLISH,
5 BBLS PATENT DRYER.

10 Cases Amer. Vermillion,
5 Bags Eng. Vermillion,
1 Bag Trieste Vermillion,
2 Cases Chinese Vermillion,
25 Cases Chrome Green,
50 Cases Paris Green.

ROSWORTH & SONS,
d18 Wholesale Druggists, Milwaukee.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

HENRY FESS, JR.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST

195 East Water Street, Milwaukee.

TALLOW OIL.

25 BBLS. TALLOW OIL, A TIP-TOP article, for sale by HENRY FESS, Jr., Druggist, 195 East Water Street.

REED'S BAKING POWDERS, FOR sale, by the gross or dozen, also, at retail. HENRY FESS, Jr., Druggist.

BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS. 5 gross received and for sale by HENRY FESS, Jr., Jan19 Wholesale Agent for Milwaukee.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—30 CASES RECEIVED, and for sale by HENRY FESS, JR., 195 East Water st.

AYERS' CHERRY PECTORAL, FOR sale by HENRY FESS, JR., Druggist.

JOHN RICE,

Wholesale Druggist, and Jobber

—IN—

ALCOHOL,
BURNING FLUID,
CAMPHENE,
TURPENTINE,
LINSEED OIL,
WINDOW GLASS
GLASS WARE,
PAINTS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
AND BRUSHES OF ALL KINDS.

I ALSO HAVE LEAD AND ZINC ground in Oil, put up in 12½ and 25 Cans, kinds of extra quality, and will have suitable for a Paint Pot, at $4 and $5 advance of price for oil in kegs.

I have the best facilities for manufacturing for GINSENG ROOT at the highest market price.

83 East Water Street,

Milwaukee, ... Wisconsin

Jan1

SEYMOUR HOUSE,

OSHKOSH, WIS.

THIS HOUSE IS SITUATED CLOSE to the Chicago & North-western Railroad Depot, Landing of the Green Bay, Fox and Wolf River Steamboats, and on the main business street of the city. It is a new House, with every convenience and accommodation for the first Class Hotel. It commands a fine view of the City and Lake Winnebago.

dec12d2w2m0

50 BUSHELS HICKORY NUTS JUST received at No. 87 East Water street, under H. Friend & Bro's.

nov19d2t2w1y I. G. GOODRICH.

Groceries and Provisions.

N. G. BISHOP,

No. 395 East Water Street, Mil.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Groceries & Provisions,

GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS,

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, &c

WOULD INVITE THE ATTENTION of Families and Dealers to the large stock of Goods in the above line, which he is just receiving from the East, and which he offers for sale, on the most favorable terms, at prices as low as those of any other establishment in the trade.

TEAS—Near in the market. Oolong, English Breakfast, Imperial, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, &c.

COFFEES—Java, Mo, Laguira, &c., &c.

SPICES—Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Pepper, Ginger, Nutmegs, &c., &c.

CANNED FRUITS—Peaches, Plums, Pine Apples, Tomatoes, &c., &c.

PICKLES—Worcestershire, Sullivans, Anchovy, Catsup, Oysters, &c.

SYRUPS—White and Refined Sugar-House.

FOR PUDDINGS—Tapioca, Sago, Farina, Corn Starch.

FANCY SOAPS—Palmacy, Dr. Windsor, Almond, Transparent, and Yankee.

CORDAGE and MATS of all kinds.

WOODEN and WILLOW WARE of every variety.

BIRD SEED—Canary and Rape, from 12½ cents to $7. With every other article in the line of business.

☞ The public are respectfully invited to give him a call, and they may be assured he will offer them goods at prices which cannot fail to give entire satisfaction; and to convince them of the truth of this we would say that at this establishment before purchasing elsewhere, send your wife and children for your purchases.

Milwaukee, Oct. 21, 1860. oct26-1m6dly

The World Moves Rapidly,

And is developing something new

EVERY DAY!

AND WE INTEND TO KEEP RIGHT along up with the times, even in this progressive city. Our facilities for buying Groceries, Staff and Fancy Goods as cheap as the cheapest, wholesale or retail.

H. C. LIVINGSTON,

dec28d3t2w1d Corner Spring, cor. West Water street.

500 BARRELS ROCHESTER, N. Y. Choice, Winter Apples, in prime order. For sale by H. C. LIVINGSTON, dec28d3t2w1d Corner Spring, cor. West Water street.

3,000 TWO AND THREE BUSHELS Grain Bags. For sale by H. C. LIVINGSTON, dec28d3t2w1d Corner Spring, cor. West Water street.

100 BARRELS FINE SALT; 50 BBLS. Rock Salt. For sale by H. C. LIVINGSTON, dec28d3t2w1d Corner Spring, cor. West Water street.

New York Advertisements.

From S. M. Pettingill's Agency.

Commission, Real Estate Office,

AND

Exchange Brokers,

83 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.

Real Estate Bought, Sold and Exchanged. Bonds and Mortgages Negotiated.

JEROLIMAN & BOYD.

WESTERN LANDS.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO the disposal of Western lands, either for cash, exchange for merchandise, or other property.

2nov15d3t4w

From W. H. McDonald's Agency.

RICHARDSON'S

IRISH LINENS,

DAMASKS, DIAPERS, &C.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

and a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the goods.

This cautionary precaution especially necessary, as large quantities of inferior Linens are now being prepared, season after season and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, or Irish Manufacture, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted also on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable while such a guarantee can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCK & J. H. LOUGH, Agents,

sep18d3t2w1d 79 Pine street, New York.

Fuel, Lumber, &c.

CASH COAL YARD!

C. DUDLEY, AGENT,

IS NOW RECEIVING AND WILL KEEP constantly on hand for sale by the TON OR CARGO, the following kinds of Coal, of the very best quality and weight:

LOW PRICES:

Delivered in any part of the City, or on the cars, at short notice. All Coal sold this Yard warranted full weight and best quality.

LEHIGH PREPARED COAL,
LEHIGH LUMP COAL,
SCRANTON PREPARED COAL,
SCRANTON LUMP COAL,
LACKAWANA PREPARED COAL,
LACKAWANA LUMP COAL,
PITTSTON PREPARED COAL,
PITTSTON LUMP COAL,
BLOSSBURGH COAL,
PITTSBURGH COAL,
ERIE AND CLEVELAND COAL.

Which I offer to the trade and consumers at any point on the line of the country, at lowest possible prices, and on short notice.

☞ All orders addressed to C. DUDLEY, Agent, Milwaukee, will receive prompt attention.

☞ Office and Yard, Corner of West Water and Sycamore streets, near Huron Street Bridge, Milwaukee. sp19d3t-2w1dly

CEAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

JONES & POPE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS in the various kinds of very best Coal for Steam, Blacksmith, and Family purposes. Also,

Wood, Baled Hay and Water Lime,

Constantly on hand. Wood sawed or unsawed, to suit customers.

AT LOW PRICES,

Delivered to any part of the city, or on the cars, at short notice. All Coal sold here warranted good weight, and of the best quality.

All large consumers and dealers wishing to buy Bituminous Coal by the cargo, for steam and blacksmith purposes, please give us a call. We will sell at Cleveland prices, delivered on board vessel, the best and cheapest Steam and Blacksmith Coal now in the market; being proprietors of an extensive Coal mine, and receiving fresh coals daily to Cleveland, are prepared to sell as low as anybody.

☞ Office of Empire Wood and Coal Yard, corner of Oneida and River streets, Milwaukee, Wis.

apr25d3t2w1dly

PRINTING INKS!

New Haven Printing Ink Mills,

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

S. H. KEELER & SON,

PROPRIETORS.

Have always on hand and offer for sale at the lowest prices, a large assortment of

NEWS, BOOK AND JOB INK,

WHICH THEY GUARANTEE EQUAL to any in the market, and inferior to none. These Inks have been long used in the principal Eastern and Southern printing offices, and in no case have they failed to give satisfaction.

ORDERS WILL RECEIVE OUR PROMPTEST ATTENTION.

We call attention to the following list of prices:

S. H. KEELER & SON,

12 ARTHUR STREET, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

NEWS INK from..... 12 to 25 cts
BOOK INK from..... 30 to $1.00
CARD INK from..... $1.50 to $5.00
RED, BLUE, GREEN AND OTHER COLORS, GOLD
nov25-25t2w2m

CITY LAND OFFICE.

SIX THOUSAND ACRES OF DEEDED Farming Land in the State of Wisconsin—Lands selected and entered seven years ago.

I was instructed by the owner to sell said land at any price, on such terms as I chose. Good occupations to create by and love for our country, agriculture is the best. Families of sons who pursue it to live happier and freer. Independence of life. It is best prepared to vegetables. If the multitudes who are now out in search of bread would leave this and other parts for rural and remote and improve the immediate lands of acres of the land in our country yet unoccupied, it would greatly enhance individual happiness and public good. Try it, ye starved ones.—If you are disappointed, then I am no prophet.—Apply at my land office, and buy me about the lands I have for sale. CALEB WALL,

General Agent of Milwaukee.

Books and Stationery.

ESTABLISHED IN 1847.

H. NIEDECKEN & CO.,

No. 219 East Water St., Mil.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Paper & Stationery Warehouse

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW AND large stock of Goods. Please call and examine our new stock of every variety of

PAPER,

Which we have had chances to buy at EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES, and which we therefore are enabled to, and will sell lower than they ever have been sold at here before.

One Million Envelopes at New York prices.

STATIONERY of every description at prices that defy competition. Trade liberal.

BOOKBINDERY,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY,

And Ruling Establishment,

Of ours, which is so well and favorably known all over the State, is in a flourishing condition. Under the superintendence of that Chief of Rulers and Binders, EDWARD QUINN, and Hands ever ready to do any kind of work in that line, BETTER and CHEAPER than any one else in the State.

☞ N. B.—Just received—A new patent F. O. Seal for $12. A new shipment of Reference Files, very convenient. sep19d1-2w1dly

H. C. BRADLEY & CO.,

Rag and Paper Dealers,

WAREHOUSE, NO. 6 BEES' BLOCK,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

H. C. BRADLEY, HARRISON HANFORD & CO.

feb15dly1925

The 7th Volume

—OF—

THE WISCONSIN REPORTS,

CAN BE FOUND AT

S. C. WEST'S.

ALSO THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF Law Blanks, Blank Books, Stationery, &c.—Lawyers will do well to call on me.

My stock of WALL PAPER is the

Largest in the City.

S. C. WEST,

dec22-1m2w1dly 163 East Water st., Milwaukee

HARRISON HANFORD & CO.,

PAPER DEALERS,

NO. 1 WISCONSIN STREET,

MILWAUKEE.....WISCONSIN.

Hardware, Stoves, &c.

JOHN NAZRO & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails,

ROPE & TIN PLATE,

Nazro's Building, 121, 123 & 125 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

TERMS CASH.

WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE AND well selected stock of Goods and shall be receiving during the season, sufficient to the wants. Having adopted the CASH SYSTEM, we shall sell all Goods, either at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, at the very lowest prices we can afford.

SLEIGH BELLS.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE ASSORTMENT common and fancy Sleigh Bells, which we will sell very cheap. JOHN NAZRO & CO.

Coal Hods, Fire Fenders, Coal Shovels,

ASH SIFTERS, FIRE CARRIERS, &

Shovels and Tongs, Pokers, Fire Iron Stands, Blower Stands and many other housekeeping goods of which we have a large variety, and our prices as always low. JOHN NAZRO & CO.

SKATES, SKATES, SKATES.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED BY American Express, the finest assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Skates ever brought to the city, among which the same elegant styles. Call and examine for them. JOHN NAZRO & CO.

SOAP STONE GRIDDLES.

A FRESH SUPPLY RECEIVED THIS day. No good housekeeper can do without one. Come and "capture" one. JOHN NAZRO & CO.

OYSTER BROILERS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FEW of the above, and they are the only articles made with which oysters can be properly broiled. For sale by JOHN NAZRO & CO.

Table and Dessert Cutlery.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF I

Special Notices.

American Watches,

MADE BY THE

AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY,

AT WALTHAM, MASS.

Attention is invited to the following statement and the accompanying letters of recommendation and testimonials, in favor of these celebrated Watches.

A gold medal was awarded the Company by the American Institute at New York in 1857.

The Company also received the first premium—a gold medal from the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, in 1858.

These Watches have now been in market for nearly ten years, during which time they have been tested as to accuracy, durability, and reliability in every conceivable manner, and have proved themselves to be the most satisfactory time-pieces ever offered to the public.

This result has been brought about by a strict application of mechanical science to the construction of the Watch from its very inception, rendering it when finished, mathematically correct in all the proportions, and necessarily as perfect a timekeeper as it is possible to make.

The Company have tested their Watches in many instances, by actual daily noting, and the result of this test has been that they have exhibited a rate equal in regularity to the best marine chronometer.

From the Franklin Farmer, Oct. 1859.

AMERICAN WATCHES.—Nearly a year ago, we received from Messrs. Robbins & Appleton, General Agents of the American Watch Company, and *paid for* a good looking watch, "warranted," with the request that after a fair correct trial we should say what we thought of it, editorially. It has been our constant companion nearly a year. We have had no fault to find with the way it has ticked the time. We *do not want a better timepiece* than this has proved to be thus far. Once regulated (and we regulated it ourself) it has scarcely varied a half minute a month from "transit time." Added to its quality as a good time keeper, it is honestly and substantially made. Were we going to purchase, we should *prefer* an American watch.

Office of the Tribune, New York, Oct 27, 1859.

American Watch Company, Waltham:

Gentlemen—Having carried one of your watches for the last seven years, I can say confidently that they will do, and may be bought with assurance that they will keep time. I believe the watch unsurpassed.

HORACE GREELEY.

New York, Aug. 3, 1859.

Gentlemen—In reply to yours of 25th ultimo, we take pleasure in stating that the American watch now in use upon our railroad, has varied only six seconds, in a little over six months.

Respectfully,

S. W. & W. A. TORREY,

Contractors on the Erie and Del. Bay R. R.

To Messrs. Robbins & Appleton.

Boston, Sept. 27, 1859.

Mr. E. E. Robbins, Treasurer Amer. Watch Co.:

Dear Sir—It gives me great pleasure to comply with your request for a report of the performance of the American Watch I purchased of you Dec. 2, 1858. It was set on that day, and the variation from true time to the 29th of February, 1859, when I let it run down, was ten second fast. From that time to the present, it has run with nearly perfect steadiness, having during the eight months remained at from seven to nine seconds fast, and this with uncommonly rough usage. I can commend your manufacture in the highest terms.

Yours truly

JAMES H. CLAPP.

Firm of Clapp, Fuller & Brown, Bankers, Boston.

The following named gentlemen may be referred to in relation to these Watches:

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Me.; John G. Saxe, Vermont; N. P. Willis, New York; Hon. N. P. Banks, Mass; Horace Greeley; Frank Leslie; Cyrus W. Field, New York; Wm. H. Cary, N. Y.; Paul Morphy, New Orleans; Norman Ward, Wis; Dr. J. Marion Sims; Prof. Bartlett, West Pt; Lieut. H. A. Wise, U. S. N.; Col. W. J. Hardee, U. S. A.; S. I. Prime, D.D., Wat. Pts; Wilson G. Hunt, N. Y.; Gen. G. P. Morris, N. York; Peter Cooper, N. York.

CAUTION.—As our Watch is now extensively counterfeited by foreign manufacturers, we hereby inform the public that no watch is of our production which is unaccompanied by a certificate of genuineness, bearing the number of the watch, and signed by our Treasurer, E. E. Robbins, or by our predecessors, Appleton, Tracy & Co.

As these watches are for sale by jewelers generally throughout the Union, the American Watch Company do not solicit orders for single watches.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,

Wholesale Agents, No. 153 Broadway, N. Y.

nov28-d7dawtfm-sod&wcw

SINGER'S

New Family Machines

In order to place

BEST FAMILY MACHINES IN THE WORLD

within the reach of all, we have reduced our LETTER A, OR TRANSVERSE SHUTTLE MACHINES, beautifully ornamented, to $50.

THESE LETTER A MACHINES CONTAIN

Recent Valuable Improvements,

and will sew the FINEST FABRICS, as well as materials of coarse texture.

We would ask for them (before purchasing elsewhere,) the special attention of YEST makers, Dressmakers, and all those who want Machines for light manufacturing purposes.

THE SINGER MACHINES

make the interlocked stitch, which is the best stitch known. They are of great speed, easily understood, simple in structure, of great durability, adapted to the heaviest and lightest goods, are fairly and in the most perfect manner may be used for several years without requiring repair, and if they do not give entire satisfaction the money will be refunded.

THE STANDARD MACHINES

For Tailoring, Boot and Shoe-making, Harness-making, Carriage Trimming, etc., etc., will do more work, earn more money, and are cheaper than those of any other maker as a gift.

We have always on hand, Hemming Gauges, Silk, Twist, Linen and Cotton Thread on Spools, best Machine Oil in Bottles, etc., etc.

☞ Send for I. M. SINGER & CO.'S GAZETTE.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,

458 Broadway, New York.

MILWAUKEE OFFICE, No. 97 Newell House,

no7s1ly W. M. SPEAR, Agt.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S

Pulmonic Wafers!!

THE ORIGINAL MEDICINE ESTABLISHED in 1837, and first article of the kind ever introduced into the country; all other PULMONIC WAFERS are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name BRYAN being stamped on each WAFER.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting Cures.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.

No family should be without a box of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in the house.

No traveler should be without a supply of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in his pocket.

Persons should never object to give for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Twenty-five Cents.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y.

☞ Sold by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers.

oct28-l&d6eodeow

Dr. McClintock's Cold and Cough Mixture,

THIS GREAT REMEDY FOR ALL ORDINARY affections of the lungs and throat has a double popularity. Emanating from a leading member of the medical faculty, it is approved by the profession: while every member of the community who has tried it, pronounces it infallible.

Price 25 cts. Sold by Henry Fess, Jr., and other druggists. dec15d1m

A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

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THE FAMILY SECRET.

BY WILKIE COLLINS.

CHAPTER I.

Was it an Englishman or a Frenchman who first remarked that every family had a skeleton in its cupboard? I am not learned enough to know, but I reverence the observation, whoever made it. It speaks a startling truth through an appropriately grim metaphor—a truth which I have discovered by practical experience. Our family had a skeleton in the cupboard, and the name of it was Uncle George.

I arrived at the knowledge that the skeleton existed, and I traced it to the particular cupboard in which it was hidden, by slow degrees. I was a child when I first began to suspect that there was such a thing, and a grown man when I at last discovered that my suspicions were true.

My father was a doctor, having an excellent practice in a large country town. I have heard that he married against the wishes of his family. They could not object to my mother on the score of birth, breeding, or character—they only disliked her heartily. My grandfather, grandmother, uncles, and aunts all declared that she was a heartless, deceitful woman; all disliked her manners, her opinions, and even the expression of her face—all, with the exception of my father's youngest brother, George.

George was the unlucky member of our family. The rest were all clever; he was slow in capacity. The rest were all remarkably handsome; he was the sort of man that no woman ever looks at twice. The rest succeeded in life; he failed. His profession was the same as my father's, but he never got on when he started in practice for himself. The sick poor, who could not choose, employed him, and liked him. The sick rich, who could—especially the ladies—declined to call him in when they could get anybody else. In experience he gained greatly by his profession; in money and reputation he gained nothing.

He was part of the furniture of the house, and it was the business as well as the pleasure of his life to turn himself to any use to which his brother might please to put him.

So much for what I have heard from others on the subject of my uncle George. My own personal experience of him is limited to what I remember as a mere child. Let me say something, however, first, about my parents, my sister, and myself.

My sister was the oldest born and the best loved. I did not come into the world till four years after her birth, and no other child followed me. Caroline, from her earliest days, was the perfection of health and beauty. I was small, weakly, and, if the truth must be told, almost as plain featured as Uncle George himself. It would be ungracious and undutiful for me to presume to decide whether there was any foundation or not for the dislike my father's family always entertained for my mother. All that I can venture to say is, that her children never had any cause to complain of her.

Her passionate affection for my sister, her pride in the child's beauty, I remember well; as well as her uniform kindness and indulgence toward me. My personal defects must have been a sore trial to her in secret, but neither she nor my father ever showed me that they perceived any difference between Caroline and myself. When presents were made to my sister, presents were made to me. When my father and mother caught my sister up in their arms and kissed her, they scrupulously gave me my turn afterward. My childish instinct told me there was a difference in their smiles when they looked at me and looked at her; that the kisses given to Caroline were warmer than the kisses given to me; that the hands that dried our tears in our childish griefs touched her more gently than the hands which dried mine. But these, and other small signs of preference like them, were such as no parents could be expected to control.

Even Uncle George, fond as he was of me, was fonder of my beautiful child-sister.

When I used mischievously to pull at his lank, scanty hair, he would gently and laughingly take it out of my hands, but he would let Caroline tug at it till his dim, wandering grey eyes winked and watered again with pain. He used to plunge perilously about the garden, in awkward imitation of the cantering of a horse, while I sat on his shoulders, but he would never proceed at any pace beyond a slow and safe walk when Caroline had a ride in her turn. When he took us out walking, Caroline was always on the side next the wall. When we interrupted him over his dirty work in the surgery, he used to tell me to go and play until he was ready for me; but he would put down his bottles, and clean his clumsy fingers on his coarse apron, and lead Caroline out again, as if she had been the greatest lady in the land. Ah! how he loved her! and, let me be honest and grateful, and add, how he loved me too!

When I was eight years old and Caroline twelve, I was separated from home some time. I had been ailing for some months previously; had got benefit from being taken to the sea-side, and had shown symptoms of relapsing on being brought home again to the midland county in which we resided. After much consultation, it was at last resolved that I should be sent to live, until my constitution got stronger, with a maiden sister of my mother's, who had a house at a watering place on the south coast.

My life at the sea-side was a very happy one. I remained with my aunt more than a year. My mother often came to see how I was getting on, and at first always brought my sister with her; but during the last eight months of my stay Caroline never once appeared. I noticed, also, at the same period, a change in my mother's manner—She looked paler and more anxious at each succeeding visit, and always had long conferences in private with my aunt. At last she ceased to come and see us altogether, and only wrote to know how my health was getting on. My father, too, who had at the earlier periods of my absence from home traveled to the sea-side to watch the progress of my recovery as often as his professional engagements would permit, now kept away like my mother. Even Uncle George, who had never been allowed a holiday to come and see me, but who had hitherto often written and begged me to write to him, broke off our correspondence.

I was naturally perplexed and amazed by these changes, and persecuted my aunt to tell me the reason of them. At first she tried to put me off with excuses; then she admitted that there was trouble in our house; and finally she confessed that the trouble was caused by the illness of my sister. When I inquired what that illness was, my aunt said it was useless to attempt to explain it to me. I next applied to the servants. One of them was less cautious than my aunt, and answered my question, but in terms that I could not comprehend. After much explanation, I was made to understand that "something was growing on my sister's neck that would spoil her beauty forever, and perhaps kill her, if it could not be got rid of." How well I remember the shudder of horror that ran through me at the vague idea of this deadly "something!" A fearful, awe-struck curiosity to see what Caroline's illness was with my own eyes troubled my inmost heart, and I begged to be allowed to go home and help nurse her. The request was, it is almost needless to say, refused.

Weeks passed away, and still I heard nothing, except that my sister continued to be ill.

One day I privately wrote a letter to uncle George, asking him, in my childish way, to come and tell me about Caroline's illness.

I knew where the post office was, and slipped out in the morning unobserved and dropped my letter in the box. I stole home again by the garden, and climbed in at the window of a back parlor on the ground floor. The room above was my aunt's bedchamber, and the moment I was inside the house I heard moans and loud convulsive sobs proceeding from it. My aunt was a singularly quiet, composed woman, I could not imagine that the loud sobbing and moaning came from her, and I ran down terrified into the kitchen to ask the servants who was crying so violently in my aunt's room.

I found the housemaid and the cook talking together in whispers with serious faces. They started when they saw me as if I had been a grown-up master who had caught them neglecting their work.

"He's too young to feel it much," I heard one say to the other. "So far as he is concerned, it seems like a mercy that it happened no later."

In a few minutes they had told me the worst. It was indeed my aunt who had been crying in the bedroom. Caroline was dead.

I felt the blow more severely than the servants or any one else about me supposed.—Still I was a child in years, and I had the blessed elasticity of a child's nature. If I had been older, I might have been too much absorbed in grief to observe my aunt so closely as I did when she was composed enough to see me later in the day.

I was not surprised by the swollen state of her eyes, the paleness of her cheeks, or the fresh burst of tears that came from her when she took me in her arms at meeting.—But I was both amazed and perplexed at the look of terror that I detected in her face.—It was natural enough that she should grieve and weep over my sister's death, but why should she have that frightened look, as if some other catastrophe had happened?

I asked if there was any more dreadful news from home beside the news of Caroline's death. My aunt said "No" in a strange, stilled voice, and suddenly turned her face from me. Was my father dead?—No. My mother dead? No. Uncle George? My aunt trembled all over, as she said No to that also, and bade me cease asking any more questions. She was not fit to bear them yet she said, and signed to the servant to lead me out of the room.

CHAPTER II.

I was taken home on the appointed day to suffer the trial—a hard one, even at my tender years—of witnessing my mother's passionate grief and my father's mute despair. I remember that the scene of our first meeting after Caroline's death was wisely and considerately shortened by my aunt, who took me out of the room. She seemed to have a confused desire to keep me from leaving her after the door had closed behind us; but I broke away and ran down stairs to the surgery, to go and cry for my lost playmate with the sharer of all our games, Uncle George.

I opened the surgery door, and could see nobody. I cried my tears, and looked all round the room—it was empty. I ran up stairs again to Uncle George's garret bedroom—he was not there; his cheap hair brush and old cast-off razor case that had belonged to my grand-father were not on the dressing table. Had he got some other bedroom? I went out on the landing, and called softly, with an unaccountable terror and stinking at my heart—

"Uncle George!"

Nobody answered; but my aunt came hastily up the garret stairs.

"Hush!" she said. "You must never call that name out here again!"

She stopped suddenly, and looked as if her own words had frightened her.

"Is Uncle George dead?" I asked.

My aunt turned red and pale, and stammered. I did not wait to hear what she said. I brushed past her, down the stairs. My heart was bursting—my flesh felt cold. I ran breathlessly and recklessly into the room where my father and mother had received me. They were both sitting there still. I ran up to them, wringing my hands, and crying out in a passion of tears.

"Is Uncle George dead?"

My mother gave a scream that terrified me into instant silence and stillness. My father looked at her for a moment, rang the bell that summoned the maid, then seized me roughly by the arm and dragged me out of the room.

He took me down in the study, seated himself in his accustomed chair, and put me before him on his knees. His lips were awfully white, and I felt his two hands, as they grasped my shoulders, shaking violently.

"You are never to mention the name of Uncle George again," he said, in a quick, angry, trembling whisper. "Never to me, never to your mother, never to your aunt, never to any body in this world! Never—never—never!"

The repetition of the words terrified me even more than the supposed vehemence with which he spoke. He saw that I was frightened, and softened his manner a little before he went on.

"You will never see Uncle George again," he said. "Your mother and I love you dearly; but if you forget what I have told you, you will be sent away from home. Never speak that name again—mind, never! Now kiss me, and go away."

How his lips trembled—and oh, how cold they felt on mine!

I shrunk out of the room the moment he had kissed me, and went and hid myself in the garden.

"Uncle George is gone. I am never to see him any more; I am never to speak of him again"—these were the words I repeated to myself, with indescribable terror and confusion, the moment I was alone. There was something unspeakably horrible to my young mind in this mystery which I was commanded always to respect, and which, so far as I then knew, I could never hope to see revealed. My father, my mother, my aunt, all appeared to be separated from me now by some impassable barrier. Home seemed home no longer with Caroline dead, Uncle George gone, and a forbidden subject of talk perpetually and mysteriously interposing between my parents and me.

Though I was forbidden the command my father had given me in his study (his words and looks, and that dreadful scream of my mother's which seemed to be still ringing in my ears, were more than enough to insure my obedience.) I also never lost the secret desire to penetrate the darkness which clouded over the fate of Uncle George.

For two years I remained at home and discovered nothing. If I asked the servants about my uncle, they only would tell me that one morning he disappeared from the house. Of the members of my father's family I could make no inquiries. They lived far away, and never came to see us; and the idea of writing to them, at my age and my position, was out of the question. My aunt was as unapproachably silent as my father and mother.

At the end of my two years at home I was sent to sea in the merchant navy, by my own earnest desire. I had always determined to be a sailor from the time when I first went to stay with my aunt at the sea-side, and I persisted long enough in my resolution to make my parents recognize the necessity of acceding to my wishes.

My new life delighted me, and I remained away on foreign stations more than four years. When I at length returned home, it was to find a new affliction darkening our fireside. My father had died on the very day when I sailed for my return voyage to England.

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

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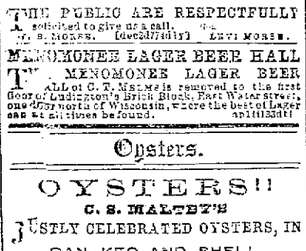

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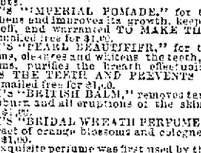

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TELEGRAPH!

REPORTED BY THE N. Y. ASSOCIATED PRESS FOR THE DAILY SENTINEL.

South Carolina Secession Convention.

CHARLESTON, Dec 24.

The Convention met at noon, Mr. Jamison in the chair.

Prayer was offered.

The Committee on Relations with the Slaveholding States of North America reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Convention appoint commissioners to each slaveholding State that may assemble in Convention, for the purpose of laying before them the Ordinance of Secession, and respectfully invite their co operation in forming a Southern Confederacy.

Resolved, That our commissioners be authorized to present the Federal Constitution as the basis for a Provisional Government for such States as shall have withdrawn from connection with the Government of North America.

Resolved, That such commissioners be authorized to invite said seceding States to meet in Convention at such time and place as may be agreed upon, for the purpose of forming a permanent government by these States.

The President read a communication from Gov. Perry, of Florida, acknowledging an invitation to take a seat in the convention. He congratulates South Carolina on the step she has taken, and says Florida will certainly follow her lead in secession.

Mr. Perrine offered a resolution for a recess from to-morrow to the 19th proximo. Lost.

Mr. Maxwell's resolution instructing the Governor to make forthwith all preparations which may be needed to assert, by force, the right and jurisdiction of South Carolina in its territory, was lost.

A discussion sprang up as to sending copies of the Ordinance of Secession; a statement of the grievances, and address of the people of South Carolina to the other slaveholding States, to the Governors of the other States in the Confederacy, the question being whether to send to the non-slaveholding as well as the slaveholding States.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 26.

The committee re-assembled at 11 o'clock this morning. A prayer was offered up asking the protection of God over a Southern Confederacy. Mr. Spain offered a resolution that the Governor be requested to communicate to the Convention in secret session, any information he possesses in reference to the condition of forts Moultrie and Sumpter, and castle Pinkney. The number of guns to each, the number of workmen, and kind of labor employed, the number of soldiers in each, and what additions have been made if any, since the 20th inst. Also, whether any assurance has been given that the forts will not be re-inforced, and if so, to what extent. Also, what police or other regulations have been made, if any, in reference to the defenses of the harbor at Charleston, the coast and the State.

Laid on the table for consideration for session.

Mr. Brown offered a resolution that all citizens of the United States domiciled within this State on the adoption of the Ordinance of Secession on Dec. 20, 1860, be and the same are declared citizens of South Carolina, entitled to all the privileges and subject to all liabilities incident thereto. Mr. Brown thought that there was a number of meritorious citizens in the State, who were citizens by adoption, and there was a well founded apprehension in their minds as to the extent of their allegiance, and without which individuals could become citizens of South Carolina by birth and adoption. Birth gives unqualified citizenship in the State and relative citizenship in the United States. By naturalization, persons were made citizens, and by virtue of being made such were made citizens of South Carolina. In 1832 the Constitution of South Carolina was amended and foreigners were required to take an additional oath to the State, one of true allegiance to South Carolina so long as they remain citizens thereof, and sometimes by another method, that of a test oath.

Mr. Brown said also a period must be adopted for the subject. I don't mean, nor contemplate making involuntary citizens, accidentally domiciled at the period of the adoption of the Ordinance of Secession.

Mr. Kenneare moved that when the Convention adjourn to-morrow, it be until the 19th proximo, or at such time as the President should order it to re-assemble. Laid on the table.

Mr. Rhett offered an ordinance providing for the holding of a Convention of the slaveholding States of the United States, for the purpose of framing a constitution and forming a Southern Confederacy, and moved to lay it on the table without reading it.

Mr. Memminger doubted if there was authority for receiving a paper in a public deliberative assembly without having at least one reading of it.

Mr. Rhett then read the *Ordinance* himself. It provides as follows:

1st. That the Conventions of the seceding slaveholding States of the United States unite with South Carolina, and hold a Convention at Montgomery, Ala., for the purpose of forming a Southern Confederacy.

2d. That the said seceding States appoint, by their respective Conventions or Legislatures, as many delegates as they have representatives in the present Congress of the United States, to the said Convention to be held at Montgomery, Ala., and that from the adoption of the Constitution of the Southern Confederacy, the votes shall be by States.

3d. That whenever the terms of the Constitution shall be agreed upon by the said Convention, the same shall be submitted at as early a day as practicable to the Convention and Legislature of each State respectively, so as to enable them to ratify or reject the said Constitution.

4th. That in the opinion of South Carolina, the Constitution of the United States will form a suitable basis for the Confederation of the Southern States withdrawing.

5th. That the South Carolina Convention appoint, by ballot, eight delegates to represent South Carolina in the Convention for the formation of a Southern Confederacy.

Lastly, that one Commissioner in each State be elected to call the attention of the people to the Ordinance.

From Pike's Peak.

FORT KEARNEY, Dec 26.

The Pony Express going West was twenty-four hours late, owing to a rider losing his way and freezing to death. He was a German—name unknown.

The Central Overland California and Pike's Peak Express coach passed at 2.30 yesterday, with $3,000 in dust and six passengers.

DENVER, Dec. 22.—Patrick Waters was hung yesterday at 3 o'clock. When on the gallows he confessed to the murder of Freeman. His written confession has been published. He had meditated the crime for three days.

A new discovery for saving gold has been made by a man in the gold dust diggings.—He took one pan full of tailings from one quartz mill, supposed to contain little or no gold, and subjecting it to the process three several times, obtained $9.87 and $2 70 respectively.

Cheering reports come from the San Juan country. A vast extent of rich placer diggings is said to exist in that region, besides fine agricultural valleys.

We had a light snow on the evening of the 20th, but all disappeared in a few hours. Weather very fine.

Later from California.

FORT KEARNEY, Dec. 25.

Weather bright and bitter cold.

The Pony Express, with San Francisco dates to the 17th inst., passed here at four o'clock this morning.

The steamer Uncle Sam sailed for Aspinwall on the 11th inst., with $1,455,000 in gold. Among her passengers were a large number of Republican politicians, *en route*, no doubt, for Washington, where they propose spending the winter.

It is understood that Gov. Weller accepts the position of Minister to Mexico.

The Republican papers charge that a secret organization is concocting measures to establish an independent Republic on the Pacific coast, in case of the dissolution of Union.

The Stolen Bonds.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26—3 P. M.

In the United States District Court today, on motion of Assistant United States Attorney, the Court granted an injunction restraining the Bank of the Republic and its President from disposing of any bonds in its possession until further order of the Court. The bill charges that the above bonds were stolen from an iron safe in the Department of the Interior, and that some of the stolen bonds were deposited or hypothecated by Russell, Major & Waddell, with the Bank of the Republic. Judge Smalley also granted an order returnable next Monday for the Bank of the Republic to show cause why the injunction should not be counted permanent.

LATEST NEWS!

BY LAST NIGHT'S REPORT

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—9 P. M.

HOUSE.—Mr. Stevens resumed and re-read the *Herald's* dispatch, and likewise that in the N. Y. *World* of Dec. 24th, in which it is stated that the robbery of the Interior Department has caused some speculation in Washington, and it is thought by some who are deemed *au fait* that the defalcation of bonds has been going on since the Presidential Campaign; that the Breckinridge Club and Secretary Cobb knew exactly how these securities were to be used, and for what purpose; that these bonds were deposited as collateral to raise money in behalf of the Breckinridge Club.

Mr. Stevens said his attention was called to the despatches last evening, and they seem to be matters of sufficient consequence to arrest the attention of the House. It was his fortune to be Chairman of the Breckinridge Club, and he did his entire duty according to the best of his ability in the premises. His heart was in the business, for he believed he was striking a blow for the honor of his country and the perpetuity of its institutions. But there was a most false and calamnious assertion on the integrity of the club. Although he might not be known to fame for twenty years, he had gone through many perils, and faced death in the discharge of his duty. He repeated, in the presence of the men who knew the facts, who had seen him in the Valley of Mexico in the van of victorious legions, that he did his part to plant our banner on the palaces of the Montezumas. He bore the wounds of the service which physically had broken him down. He had in the Northwest faced a most savage foe, and on the Pacific exerted his utmost energy to make the wilderness blossom as the rose.

He repeated here, it was a most false and malicious slander, propagated on an honorable body of men, and which required a most severe rebuke. He never knew these bonds had existence till the fact of the robbery was made known this morning. He called on the chairman of the select committee, asking him to probe the matter to the bottom so that punishment may fall on the guilty. In relation to the article in the Boston *Herald* the speaker said it appears on investigation, the young gentleman informed him to-day, that these words were interpreted in Boston, showing a disposition most foul to slander for base political purposes and to break down an organization supposed to be adverse to that of the editor in the *World*. The words "it is though" appear in connection with the slander, and this is to ensure the reputation of honorable men who were exposed to the irresponsible attacks of the foul and filthy herd of men who endeavor to cast their slime on men on whom they are not worthy to look. It is the duty of the committee, if they can, to stop this defamation of character.

Mr. Morris, of Ill., said Mr. Stevens called on him this morning and expressed his desire that the subject be thoroughly investigated. He has, as the chairman informed him that he had, no control over the matter, but would lay the matter before the Select Committee, leaving them to determine what was proper to be done in the premises

Mr. Bocock asked, and was excused from service on the committee, saying that its business should be promptly transacted, and he was liable at any time to be called from the city, in consequence of business engagements.

Mr. Morris, of Ill., offered a resolution, in behalf of the committee, that they have leave to sit during the sitting of the House, either in this city or elsewhere, as may be deemed advisable, and employ a stenographer at a rate of compensation not exceeding that paid for the reports for the Congressional *Globe*.

Mr. Stanton objected to the committee sitting elsewhere than in Washington—the select Kansas committee was the only exception.

Mr McClernand said there must be some special reason for him to vote for such permission.

Mr. Morris replied that he had had a conversation with the Secretary of the Interior, who suggested that the committee might have to hold a session at some other point. It would not now be proper to give an explanation. He asked the House to confide in the discretion of the committee.

After some further conversation the resolution was adopted, with an amendment respecting the pay of the reporter.

The House went into committee and took up the Indian Appropriation bill. It frequently appeared that there was no quorum present, and it was finally agreed that the bill should be reported to the House Monday, to which day it adjourned.

SENATE.—Mr. Brown moved to add a section that the act of the Legislature of New Mexico for the protection of slave property, be in force in this Territory.

Mr. Trumbull moved to amend that the law which was in force in said Territory at the time of annexation remain in force until it becomes a State.

Mr. Doolittle said we had lived together for eighty years in peace. Peace was based on two ideas; first, that the Federal Government nor citizens of non-slaveholding States should make no aggression on slavery in the States, and the other, that neither the Federal Government nor the citizens of the slaveholding States should make any aggressions nor undertake to overthrow freedom to the Territories. If these conditions are broken there cannot be peace. He said the Constitution was the supreme law of the land, and of every State, and if the Constitution contains any language which would abolish slavery in a Territory it would abolish it in a State. He then referred to the Dred Scott decision, and claimed that there was nothing in that decision to lead any one to infer that the Constitution establishes slavery in any Territory; nothing that justifies men in saying that the Constitution enters the territory acquired from Mexico, and abolishes Mexican law, and establishes a law guaranteeing the right to take and hold slaves in the territory.

He argued that if we should annex Canada the Constitution and no power of its own to repeal the law there in regard to slavery, which had been in force a hundred years. He said the Senator from Tennessee (Nicholson) had said there was great alarm at the South from the free States, and said he apprehended the time would come when the free States would attempt to amend the Constitution so as to extinguish slavery. Why did not the Senator from Tennessee, if he wished to allay the alarm, quote in his speech a part of the Republican platform, which declares an essential principle to be the maintenance of State rights, in order to maintain the balance of power, and denounced the invasions of any State, on no matter what pretext? Why did not the Senator quote from the speeches of the President elect, where he declared over and over again, that he did not intend or wish to interfere with slavery in the States?

Mr. Doolittle then read from Mr. Lincoln's speeches, where he declared he had no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with slavery in the States. He believed he had no lawful right to do so, nor had he any inclination to do so.

Mr. Nicholson said he had stated that the Republican party had expressed a determination to regard the rights of Southern men in the States, but he laid down a general principle outside of the State, which, if carried out, would destroy their rights in the States.

Mr. Doolittle said he understood the gentleman to say that he apprehended the Republican party would so increase in power that at last it would amend the Constitution so as to destroy the rights of the South and emancipate the slaves.

Mr. Nicholson said: The policy and principles of the Republican party, if carried out, would eventinguish slavery, and he had expressed the apprehension that if the power of the free States increased and they intended to carry out their purpose, it would lead to the ultimate extinction of slavery.

Mr. Do olittle said: The Republican party, as he understood it, stood to protect and maintain the rights of States to all powers not expressly delegated or necessary to carry into effect the powers delegated. It was fundamental with them to maintain the sovereignty of the several States and the right to control all domestic institutions. He would not like to say that no Republican expressed the d sire or wish that the General Government has power to interfere with slavery in the States. He knew there was a book published by an individual named Spooner, that took ground that the Constitution itself abolished slavery, but it found no supporters of any weight. It was precisely like that other fanatical idea that the Constitution of its own force establishes slavery anywhere on the earth.

Mr. Clingman said he had seen it published that the Senator from New York had recommended the book. Did the Senator from Wisconsin mean that this was a forgery, or did he mean that the Senator from New York had no weight?

Mr. Doolittle said the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Brown) recommended it. He believed that the author was a man of sound sense, but what he (Mr. Doolittle) said was that the idea that the Constitution established or abolishes slavery, is without a shadow of foundation. The Constitution was formed by men who knew the meaning of words they employed. They recognized the right of slaveholding States to persons held to service, and made it the duty of free States to deliver up such persons, but left each State perfectly sovereign over its own laws.

The law of the Slave States makes the slaves properly. The law of the Free States does not make them property. The Constitution does neither, with the idea that the Constitution establishes slavery. We cannot have peace on the slavery question, and we may as well know it first as last. The people of the United States will never consent that the Constitution be so altered as to become, by its own force, a slavery extending Constitution, but they do not put a construction upon it which will make it also fix slavery in any State or Territory. We simply ask let the Constitution stand as our father's made it, neither offering or denying, then we can have peace. He read again from Mr. Lincoln's speeches to show that he had no desire to infringe on the rights of the States.

He said he desired to speak a few moments on what was alleged to be the causes of the existing agitation. One was introduced by the Senator from Kentucky which he very much regretted to see brought up. It was only recently that he had heard of it in connection with this controversy. It is thought some of the non-slaveholding States refuse to surrender criminals. He said it had generally been admitted as a rule that, if a crime committed was a crime within the law of the State to which the criminal fled, then he should be surrendered, not otherwise. He cited the case of Virginia refusing to deliver up some negroes at an early day in the history of the country, and the case of the Governor of Kentucky.

He said, lay aside the excitement on the negro question, and he did not think two men on the floor would advocate the doctrine that a State could, by its own law, make what it conceales to be a crime, and can, by its indictments, establish of necessity the evidence of guilt, as well as of escape. The Hon Senator from Kentucky said it was annoying. He knew it was annoying to have negroes kidnapped from Ohio and Indiana, and annoying to the slaveholders that their slaves may be enticed to run away; but there was a higher principle involved. Another cause of the trouble was said to be the non-rendition of fugitive slaves. He admitted the validity of the clause in the Constitution requiring rendition.

He admitted that that was one of the clauses in the Constitution that he had sworn to support; but he must say questions had arisen as to the construction of this clause. He believes the Constitution should be strictly construed, and he thought it the duty of the States to make provision to faithfully carry into effect this clause of the Constitution; but he admitted with equal frankness that a majority of the people of the United States thought that Congress possessed the power to legislate to carry this into effect.

He said Mr. Lincoln was in favor of giving the South the fugitive slave law, and read speeches to support the assertion. The South complains that they lose a great deal by fugitives, and few are reclaimed. This arises from the fact, they possess a species of property with a will of its own and legs of its own and desire of its own to get away. This is no fault of ours, and the North is not responsible for that.

Springfield Matters.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 27—9 P. M.

The Democratic State Committee of Illinois have called a State Convention to be held in this city on the 16th of January, to confer as to the existing National crisis, and to adopt some line of policy relative thereto.

Senator Baker was publicly received by his friends this afternoon at the Court House. The hall was densely crowded. In an address, occupying three quarters of an hour in delivery, he expressed an earnest devotion of himself and his constituents to the Union, and scouted the idea of an independent Pacific Republic, and declared emphatically that the Union should and would be preserved, and Federal laws enforced North and South. Remarks warmly applauded.

Affairs at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 28—9 P. M.

The military have been ordered out to protect the magazines and arsenals in this locality.

It is reported that military corps from the Interior are en route here.

I have just had an interview with Capt. Foster, now in command of Fort Moultrie. He says Anderson has acted upon his own responsibility. Fort Moultrie has not been set on fire. Capt. Foster is still in command of Fort Moultrie with a few Regulars.

Fire at Lane, Ill.

LANE, ILL, Dec. 27—9 P. M.

A fire this morning destroyed ten buildings, and damaged several others. The principal losers are Boyce & Bump, dry goods, $5,000; J Parke, $5,000; total loss $22,000—insured for $10,000.

Letter from Col. Gardner.

FORT MOULTRIE, Charleston, S. C., December 3, 1860.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE EVENING POST: Your editorial statement, a few weeks since, headed "Encouraging Signs from Washington, (date unknown, as the article cut out for transmission to me does not contain it,) holds me up, with *covert sneers, sealus sum* on my forehead, to public scorn and indignation, as the basest of men, capable of betraying my public trust as an officer of the United States army, in which capacity I have served unimpeached for nearly half a century. My present object in addressing you is not to enter on my defence to you or before the public—my responsibility for any delinquencies in office referring properly to the government alone—but simply to give to each and all your imputations on my character a full and emphatic denial. If they are founded on information communicated to you for publication, which, by the way, you do not affirm, I hereby demand the name of your informant.

I will only add, for the sake of explicitness in my denial, that I am not a secessionist, but a lover of the Union—that I have never entertained or uttered secession sentiments—that I have never given you or any one else occasion to fear that I am "not disposed to do my duty," or to doubt my devotion to that duty in all its aspects—that there is nothing in my conduct respecting the transaction at the arsenal in Charleston of which I have any reason to be ashamed or afraid—that I have had "leave to resign" —or that there is or ever has been any ground whatever to justify your presumption that the administration ever contemplated such a step as either desirable on its part or necessary on mine.

JNO. L. GARDNER,
Brevet Colonel United States Army.

We are glad that Col. Gardner feels able to deny, as he does so explicitly, the charge of being a secessionist, and is able in his conscience to speak so confidently of his efficiency and fidelity as an officer.

His transfer to another post removes the only motive we could possibly have for attempting to vindicate the accuracy of the allegations of the *Evening Post*. We are satisfied that the Colonel is not conscious of having said or done anything unbecoming an officer of the American army, and if, in this letter, he does himself any more than justice, we should be disposed to attribute it rather to a defect of memory than an imperfect application of the duties of an officer. —*N. Y. Post*.

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A. W. RANDALL, E. M. RANDALL, C. P. GIFFORD. oct24'60d3m

A. HENRY BIELFELD,
CONVEYANCER AND NOTARY PUBLIC, No. 259 Market Square, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. sp1d1eff

CARLOS GLIDDEN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT Law, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Office in Van Cott's building, corner East Water and Wisconsin streets, third floor. jan12'60d1y

A. H. PARRISH. A. ROSENTHAL.
PARRISH & ROSENTHAL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NO. 1 KNEELAND'S BLOCK, 219 East Water street, Milwaukee, Wis. dec31'60d1y

UPHAM & GRAHAM,
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COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONEY AND STOCKS AT NEW YORK.
(By telegraph to the Sentinel.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.

Stocks at the Second Board were easier, with a fair business. C & R I 80¾; M S gtd 81¾; C & T 55; M S 14; I C scrip 85¾; M C 48; Reading 85¾; Harlem pref'd 35; Hudson 43; Erie 36¾; N Y C 75¾; Canton 14¾; Pac Mail 58; Mo 6's 86¾; U S 5's '67 95.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE AT CHICAGO.

The *Tribune*, of this morning, says:

The money market to-day has been entirely quiet. Nothing whatever has occurred to vary the dullness. If anything, the supply of exchange is rather better; but the demand, consequent on the remittances to meet payments on the first of January, has kept pace with the supply. The selling price to customers is firm at 10 ℞ cent; to outsiders 10¼@11. Buying price nominal at 9@9½; but rates are taken pretty freely. Currency is abundant. Gold buying at 9@9¼; selling at 10c.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY P. M., Dec. 27, 1860.

The receipts of flour and grain to day, including the amount brought in by the Mil. & Miss. and Mil., W. & B. V. Railroads for 48 hours, are as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Oats, bus.	Corn, bus.	Barly, bus.	Rye, bus.
Mil. & Miss. R.R..	275	9,420	....	264	....	....
LaC. & M. R. R..	4-3	4,388	....	....	....	....
M. W. & B. V. R.R.	22	9,469	565	10	....	....
M. & C. R. R....	....	636	....	....	....	....
By Lake.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total.....	702	17,931	565	171	....	....

The wheat market was a shade lower at the opening to-day, but on receipt of advices from New York, became firm, closing at yesterday's prices. There were sales of some 3,000 bus at 51@53c for No. 1 spring; 76@80c for No. 2; and 58@59c for Extra Cab. Sales of abt 350 bbls flour were reported at $4@4,75 for good to choice country Extra.

The market for dressed hogs, on the whole, was rather better than yesterday, buyers taking lots averaging over 250 lbs pretty uniformly at $5,75 ℞ cwt, and this was the outside price paid for the heaviest lots on the market. The receipts show quite an increase, amounting to 1,035 head.

CHICAGO MARKET, DECEMBER 26.

Receipts at Chicago, during the 48 hours, ending yesterday, included 3,403 bbls flour, 54,585 bus wheat, 12,986 bus corn, 3,168 bus oats, 3,074 dressed and 5,635 live hogs. In reference to the market the *Tribune* says:

The wheat market to-day opened quiet at 73½c for No. 2 and 80c for No. 1 spring, but on receipt of the *Argus Season's* news became active, and prices advanced 1@1½c, closing dull at 77@77½c for No. 2 spring. There was but a limited inquiry for flour and the market was quiet at former quotations.

Mixed corn was in good demand and steady. Some 12,000 bus changed hands at 32@31c. Oats were more active. No. 1 rye in fair request at 46@45½c in store. Barley quiet.

Dressed hogs were in good demand and the market was firm, with a slight advance in choice shipping lots. Live hogs firm. Provisions steady. Green hides in good request at 4½@5c per pound. Dry Hides unchanged.

ST. LOUIS MARKET, DEC. 20TH.

From the *Democrat* of Tuesday morning:

FLOUR—There is only a small retail demand, and the principal sale reported was of 100 bags country extra at $2,35.

WHEAT—Supplies offering small, and holders firm.—Demand limited, and the only sales to-day were 147 bags good white at 110c, and 55 bags prime red, to arrive, at 120c.

CORN—There is very little demand, and the only sales reported were 450 bags mixed at 37c, in bags, and 66 bags mixed white at 38c, bags returned.

OATS—Market firmer, but with only a limited trade demand. Sales confined to 200@220 bags, in lots, from 20 to 40 bags each, and new bags.

PORK—Market very quiet, and no sale of mess pork was reported. A lot of 100 tes pickled hams sold on private terms.

WHISKEY—Sale to-day of 100 bbls at 15½c, bankable funds; 80 bbls at 19½c, currency; and 50 bbls, in lots, at the market price.

HOGS AND PROVISIONS AT CINCINNATI.

From the *Gazette* of Wednesday morning:

This was the closest holiday we have known in Cincinnati for many years. In Third Street there were no more signs of business than are observable on Sunday, and in the principal streets it was not materially different. But few houses were opened at all, and these were closed at an early hour in the forenoon. This being the case, we have, of course, but little to report regarding the markets. There were a few transactions in hogs, which indicate a firm market. About 550 head sold, averaging 220 to 240 lbs, at $5,50@5,55. The offerings were quite moderate, and all to be had at the figures quoted, are taken. Packers, however, were not disposed to pay higher figures, though holders are trying to force the men set up to a higher level. Buyers operate with considerable caution, in anticipation of heavy arrivals after the holidays. The receipts for yesterday were light in packing. In provisions there was but little done, but the market may be quoted firm at $14,50@14,75 for mess pork; 8¾@9¼c packed, for bulk shoulders and sides, 9½@10½@9¾c for prime city reinbred tierced and keg lard. In other articles of produce we heard of no sales.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY, 1 P. M.

FLOUR—Receipts 702 bbls. Market without material change. Sales 275 bbls "E. Jenkins" Extra at $4,25; 61 bbls "Busseywille" do at $4,20; 150 bbls of another country brand at $4.

WHEAT—Receipts 17,931 bus. Market irregular at the opening, but closed firm at 52c for No. 1 spring in store. Sales 700 bus No. 1 at 51c in store; 1,500 bus do at 52c in store; 900 bus do at 53c in store; 1,025 bus do at 51c delivered; 1,700 bus No. 2 at 79c in store; 1,600 bus do at 80c in store; 400 bus Club at 58c del; 1,095 bus Extra do at 56c; 3,000 bus No. 1 on private terms.

OATS—Receipts 565 bus. Sales:

25 bgs, averaging	247 lbs	at 35c;
33 do	do 320	do 37c;
6 do	do 240	do 35½c;
50 do	do 247	do 36c;
63 do	do 246	do 36½;
37 do	do 256	do 37c;
15 do	do 275	do 37½;
9 do	do 285	do 38c;
5 do	do 300	do 37½;
15 do	do ——	do 38½.

COARSE GRAINS—Oats are firm at 20@21c; Corn 22c, sales 1 car load at that figure; Barley 57@59c, and dull; Rye higher—300 bus sold at 45c.

HIDES—Buyers quotations to-day are:
Green—4@4½c; do full trimmed 4¾@5c;
Green Salted—5c; do full trimmed 5½c;
Dry Flint—11@12c;
Dry Salted—10@11c;
Calf Skins—7@10c for green to dry.

BUTTER—Dull at 8@10c for firkin; 20@18c for roll.

EGGS—Firm at 14@15c.

POULTRY—Dressed turkeys 5@6½; dressed chickens 7@8c; sales 300 lbs chickens and geese at 5c.

CRANBERRIES—$2,00@2,50 ℞ bush.

GRASS SEED—Timothy firm at $1,75@2,10 ℞ bus.

HAY—Timothy $8@10 ℞ ton; red top $5; marsh $2 @6,00.

SALT—Present prices are:
Common Fine—$1,75 ℞ bbl.
Ground Solar—$1,90 ℞ bbl.
Coarse—$2,00 ℞ bbl.
Dairy—Per pkgs of 25 bags $3,00.

SPIRITS—Highwines firmer, none selling to-day below 16c; Whiskey 15c; Alcohol 33c.

RAILROAD RECEIPTS—Dec. 27.

BY MIL. & MISS. R. R.—275 bbls flour, 3,425 bus wheat, 164 bus corn, 129 do rye, 30 do seed, 186 hides 1,654 lbs butter, 597 dressed hogs, 32,350 lbs sundries.

BY LA C. & MIL. R. R.—482 bbls flour, 4,553 bushels wheat, 63 bus rye, 184 hides, 234 dressed hogs, 28,475 lbs sundries.

BY MIL., WAT. & B. V. R. R.—22 bbls flour, 5,438 bus wheat, 505 do oats, 10 bus corn, 23 hides, 4,010 lbs butter, 1 bbl eggs, 54 dressed hogs, 4,967 lbs sundries.

BY MIL. & CHICAGO R. R.—636 bus wheat, 1,850 lbs rags, 3,970 lbs sundries.

NEW YORK MARKET
[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, Dec, 27—7 P. M.

FLOUR—Advanced 5c per bbl, with rather more doing for export and home trade; sales 23,000 bbls at 5,10@5,15 for superfine State, 5,20@5,30 for extra state; 5,10@5,25 for superfine western; 5,20@5,60 for common to medium extra state; 5,55@6,05 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio—closing with a fair enquiry and holders disposed to sustain rates very full prices. Canadian flour is in limited supply; moderate demand and better prices are realized; sales 320 bbls at 5,40@7,00 for common to choice Extra. Rye flour selling slowly at 3,80@4,15 for common to choice superfine. Corn meal is in fair request at 3,10 for Jersey and 3,00 for Brandywine; sales 400 bbls.

WHEAT—Advanced fully 1c per bus, with a better inquiry both for export and consumption; sales 20,000 bus Chicspring at 1,17@1,20; 17,000 bus Northwestern club at 1,20; 2,000 bus Mil club and amber Wis at 1,23@1,25—the latter price for a very choice parcel; 30,000 bus red western at 1,26@1,30; 6,500 do white western at 1,40@1,41; 1,000 bus red state at 1,31; 1,000 bus white Ky at 1,35.

RYE—Quiet and firm at 70.

BARLEY—70@72.

CORN—Under better with rather more doing for export; sales 84,000 bus at 65 for mixed western in store; 66@70 delivered; 68 for old weevil cut while Southern; a large portion of the sales consisted of mixed western before 1st.

OATS—37@38 for western Canadian and State.

WHISKEY—In fair request and better prices; sales 600 brls at 19¾@19¾; and now held at 19¾@20.

HIDES—Firm and in fair demand for Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande; 17 for Texas.

PORK—Quiet and firm; sales 450 brls at 12,50@13,50 for mess; 10@9@12,00 for prime.

BEEF—Dull and unchanged; sales 225 bbls at 8,00@ 10,00 for repacked Ohio and 11,00@11,00 for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull and nominal. Beef hams dull; 21@23 for western.

CUT MEATS—Dull and drooping; sales 25 pcks at 6½@6¾ for shoulders, 8½ for hams.

LARD—Firmer at 9¾ for corn fed dressed; 9¾ for five.

BACON—Moderate request; sales 200 boxes long clear middles at 9¾.

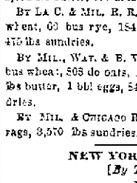
TALLOW—Quiet and rather easier; sales 315 brls at 10@10¾ for prime western.

BUTTER—Selling at 10@14 for Ohio, and 14@20 for State.

COFFEE—Steady at 9¾@10¾ for inferior to prime.

SOYER'S SULTANA'S SAUCE.

For Hot and Cold Dishes of all Kinds!



Opinions of the London Press.

"We recommend our correspondent to try Monsr. Soyer's new Sauce, entitled the 'Sultana's Sauce.' It is made after the Turkish recipe: its flavor is excellent, and it affords considerable aid in cases of Sedentary and Weak Digestion."—*The Standard.*

"SAVORY, Piquant and Spicy, worthy the genius of Soyer."—*Observer.*

"A most valuable adjunct to Fish, Steak, and Fowl, and should have a place on every table."—*Globe.*

Sold—Agents for the United States.
GARDNER G. YVELIN, 317 Fulton st., New York, and BRAY & HAYES, 31 Cornhill, Boston.

For sale by Grocers and Italian Dealers, everywhere. jan12'60dly

Sheriff's Sales, &c.

[Sentinel.]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, CIRCUIT COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

Carl Gustavus Pierce, Plaintiff
vs.
A. A. Griffith and Jane A. Griffith his wife, James Lawton, Daniel Bonnell, The Milwaukee and Mississippi Rail Road Company and Julius Lutcher, Defendants.

Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale.

IN VIRTUE OF AND PURSUANT TO a judgment rendered in said Court, in the above entitled action, dated July 16th, 1860, I shall expose for sale and sell at public auction, at the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, on Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1861, at the hour of 2 P. M. of that day, the following described mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the amount of said judgment, interest and costs, together with the expenses of sale, to-wit:

The following real estate lying and being in the County of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, and known and described as that part of the northeast quarter of fractional section two (2), in town seven (7), north of range twenty-one (21) east, commencing at the north west corner of the said north east quarter of said section two (2), running thence south on the west line of said quarter section one hundred and forty-four (144) feet; thence east seventy (70) chains and sixteen and seven tenths (16 7-10) links, thence north twenty (20) chains and eleven (11) links, to the north line of the said quarter section, and thence west on the said north line twenty (20) chains and twenty and four hundredths (20 4-100) links, to the place of beginning, containing forty and sixty-two hundredths (40 62-100) acres of land.

Dated Sheriff's Office, Milwaukee, October 20, 1860.

A. J. LANGWORTHY, Sheriff Mil. Co., Wis.

HOOKER & SPANGENBERG, Pl'ff's Att'ys. oct30d1w&w3w3m$27

SHERIFF'S SALE. [Sentinel.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, CIRCUIT COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

Mary C. Hopkins, Complainant
vs.
James R. Comstock, Martha J. Comstock, The Bank of Wisconsin, The Bank of the State of Minnesota, The Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company, John Eddy and Harvey Tuttle, Defendants.

Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale.

IN VIRTUE OF AND PURSUANT TO a judgment rendered in said Court, in the above entitled action, dated October 16th, 1860, I shall expose for sale and sell at public auction, at the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, on Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1861, at the hour of 2 P. M. of that day, the following described mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the amount of said judgment, interest and costs, together with the expenses of sale:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, known and described as follows, to-wit: Lots number thirteen (13), and fourteen (14), in Block number one hundred and seventy-two (172), in the Seventh Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

Dated Sheriff's Office, Milwaukee, October 15, 1860.

A. J. LANGWORTHY, Sheriff Mil. Co., Wis.

T. L. OGDEN, Pl'ff's Att'y. oct18'60d3w$30

[Sentinel.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, CIRCUIT COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

Wilder Pierce, Plaintiff
vs.
James Kneeland, John J. Dyer, Daniel Bonnell, The Milwaukee and Mississippi Rail Road Company and Julius Lutcher, Defendants.

Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale.

IN VIRTUE OF AND PURSUANT TO a judgment rendered in said Court, in the above entitled action, dated July 16th, 1860, I shall expose for sale and sell at public auction, at the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, on Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1861, at the hour of 2 P. M. of that day, the following described mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the amount of said judgment, interest and costs, together with the expenses of sale, to-wit:

The following real estate lying and being in the County of Milwa